Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866. NUMBER 311.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

THE NEWS.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday amounted to a million and a half of dollars.

The New York Fenians are in high glee over the expected arrival of Head Center Stephens.

The Confederation trouble in New Brunswick culminated yesterday in the resignation of the [illegible] Ministry.

The remains of Union soldiers will be exhumed in the different battle-fields of Virginia, and buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington. [illegible] has been appointed to gather them in.

Congress has voted permission to Admiral Farragut and Commodore Radford to receive [illegible] of honor from the King of Italy, in recognition of their services rendered to the frigate Re [illegible] in 1864.

Chief Justice Chase, in the course of his remarks before the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in New York city, alluded to the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, and said that the next step would be to give the ballot to the emancipated race.

The Wisconsin Legislature yesterday passed resolutions condemning Senator Doolittle's course in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau and Civil Rights Bills, and broadly hinting that his resignation would be acceptable to the people of that State.

The Fenians have gathered in large numbers on the borders of the Province of New Brunswick, and the prospects are now strong that blood will come of it. Many arrests of Fenians have taken place in Canada.

The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation from the muster rolls of the deaths in battle, from wounds, and from disease, in every regiment and company of every loyal State, during the war. It appears that 280,739 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number 5,221 commissioned officers and [illegible] men have been killed in action, or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers and [illegible] enlisted men died of disease.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution adopted by the Senate in July [illegible], that the war was conducted for no other purpose than to re-establish the Union, &c., and endorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony. Went over. A bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for war expenses was passed. The bill to grant 100,000 acres of the public land to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac la Belle, Michigan, was passed. The Secretary of the Senate was instructed to present to the Secretary of State an attested copy of the Civil Rights Bill, as passed by two-thirds of both Houses. The bill making a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad was passed. The Senate went into executive session. In the House, Mr Dawes offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of War to furnish the findings of the committee in the case of the award for the capture of Booth and Harold. Mr. Driggs, of Michigan, explained the cause of his absence when the vote on the Civil Rights bill was taken. If he had been present he should have voted for the bill. Mr. Chanler, of New York, was likewise absent, but would have voted against the bill had he been present. Mr. Raymond reported a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to protect the rights and interests of American citizens in the fishing grounds adjacent to the British Provinces, and whether any legislation on the part of Congress, is in his opinion necessary to secure those rights. Resolution adopted. Mr. Fleming reported back a bill, with amendments, to revive the grade of General in the United States army, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next. A resolution of thanks was passed to Major General Hancock for his meritorious and conspicuous share in the great and decisive victory at Gettysburg. The vote on the Bankrupt Bill, which was rejected last week, was reconsidered, and the bill again rejected—ayes, 70; noes, 73. Mr. Farquhar offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Quartermaster's Department to audit and pay the just claims of loyal citizens for horses and mules, and other personal property, seized and appropriated by the rebels under Morgan, in Indiana and Ohio.

FROM EUROPE.

Further War preparations by Prussia and Austria—The Jamaica Investigation.

PORTLAND, Me., April 10.—Steamer Belgian, from Liverpool 29th via Londonderry 30th, arrived here at half-past 6 o'clock this morning. Dates are one day later. The general and political news from England is quite unimportant. The apprehension of trouble in Germany and the Fenian agitation in America, continue to depress the funds, and it was remarked that the consols on the 28th touched a lower point than has been known since the commercial crisis of 1857.

Satterthwaite's Circular of the evening of the 29th, says: There is little alteration to note in American Securities. Since our last, prices have remained steady. Any tendency to improvement in quotations induced by the falling premium on gold in New York, has been counteracted by fears of political troubles in Germany. Five-twenties and Erie each close at a quarter advance on the week. Illinois Central has been in active demand, and touched 81, but closes at [illegible].

FRANCE.—The third sitting of the Conference on the Danubian Principalities, was held on the 28th. The Paris Bourse closed flat on the 28th at [illegible].

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—German journals continue to discuss with keen interest the probability of a war between Austria and Prussia. Nothing has as yet transpired to throw any light upon the eventual issue of the quarrel.

The London *Morning Post* of the 29th, says that the position of affairs every day become more critical. In Berlin, the language of the press, by evident dictation of the Government, is warlike, and great military preparations are being made everywhere throughout the Kingdom. In Austria the Government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle.

The *Post* thinks that Count Bismark is not likely to fail when the chances of accomplishing his object are in his favor.

Prussia has forwarded a circular despatch to the minor German States laying stress upon the insufficiency of the appeal to the federal district to settle the present conflict. The despatch further points out the necessity of the various States taking up a definite position on one side or the other in the struggle, which the armaments of Austria seem to render more and more imminent. The despatch accuses Austria of having violated the convention of Gastein and assumed a threatening attitude. It expresses doubts as to the power of the Confederate States to carry out their good intentions toward Prussia in the relative state of the federal military organization, and points out the necessity which has arisen for introducing reform in the present system. The despatch concludes as follows: "It is urgent for Prussia to know to what extent she may rely upon your assistance in case she should be attacked by Austria or forced into war by unmistakable menaces."

The Berlin journals represent that the Austrian armaments and preparations are very extensive, and some of them admit that in view of the Austrian preparations orders may have been given by Prussia to take such military preparations as may be indispensable.

These advices assert that Austria has determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the duchies, and, if necessary, will propose that the question be referred to a European Congress.

The *Independance Belge*, of the 28th, publishes a correspondence from Weimar, according to which the King of Prussia gave his consent on the 26th to certain military arrangements which, although only of a preliminary nature, indicate that war is almost inevitable.

The *Post* says: "We enter on the Easter holidays under the most unfavorable circumstances. The Austro-Prussian difficulties excite great attention, and the bears are taking great advantage of the unsatisfactory opposition to depress prices as much as possible."

Dr. Colenso has intimated his intention to maintain his legal right as Colonial Bishop, and to enforce his demand against the Colonial Bishoprics' Fund, from which his salary is paid. The suit will be heard next term.

The steamship Tasmania has arrived from Jamaica. The Royal Commissioners were bringing the investigation to a close, and expected soon to leave for England. The most important evidence obtained during the last fortnight had been respecting the extent of the so-called rebellion, and how far Governor Eyre was justified in the assertion that the conspiracy was general. Governor Eyre based his opinion on a multitude of evidence, both oral and documentary, which he said he received from custodians and other gentlemen of property and influence, in the country, but strange to say his Excellency, when called upon, was unable to produce the documentary evidence, and had altogether forgotten from whom the oral evidence had been obtained. Among the witnesses examined, as to the means employed for the suppression of the rebellion, were Gen. O'Connor, Col. Nelson, [illegible] and Provost Marshal Ramsey. Mr. [illegible] has been arrested on a charge of murder.

An address of loyalty has been presented to His Excellency from over 2,000, chiefly blacks, deprecating the massacres at Morant Bay, and deploring the means employed to suppress the rebellion.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Prospects of Another Dead-Lock in the Tennessee Legislature.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, April 10.

Another dead-lock in the Legislature seems imminent. Last night the following Conservatives met in caucus at the Commercial Hotel: Poston, Lewis, Garrett, Brown, Hicks, Ordway, Simmons, Parks, Overstreet, Martin, Williams and Simerly. To them appeared and was joined Edwin [illegible], editor of the Nashville *Gazette*. A good deal of discussion took place tending toward the conclusion that the discrepant movement must be maintained. As a first step, it was resolved, if possible, to undo the action of the House yesterday in referring the credentials of members elected to fill vacancies to the Committee on Elections, and to insist that they should be sworn in immediately; failing in this, it was resolved to endeavor to add enough Conservatives to the Committee on Elections to secure a favorable report. Harvey Brown, member elect from Madison, to fill the seat rendered vacant by the death of that good and brave soldier, Mr. Waters, took the lead in the caucus for a walk, and declared himself in favor of war to the knife, saying he would insist on the new members being sworn in all at once, and after they were in he would aid in giving [illegible] to the majority. Mr. [illegible] assured these gentlemen they were engaged in a good work, and were justified in using every means—hands and feet—to corrupt the Legislature, if it were necessary, in order to prevent the passage of the franchise law. Mr. Williams, who is too good a man to train in these conspiracies and ought at once to leave them, [illegible] disgusted at their proceedings and [illegible] the route, which, by the way, was his own, and [illegible] go back to it that night.

[illegible] the effects of the caucus were apparent. Mr. [illegible] moved a call of the House. [illegible] answered to their names, but some of them said their seats are contested, and the [illegible] have their cases in hand. [illegible] protested against calling such [illegible] Mr. [illegible] and the Committee on [illegible] report. Mr. Warren [illegible] in referring the credentials [illegible] to the committee contrary to [illegible], and insisted they should be immediately [illegible].

[illegible] the law applicable in the case [illegible] the sense of the House was exactly [illegible]

Speaker [illegible] he would not recognize [illegible], which was Cushing's [illegible], and decided he would at [illegible]. Hereupon Mr. [illegible], which was carried. [illegible] the Union members held [illegible] and unanimously resolved to [illegible].

[illegible] ground is more absurd and [illegible] he has yet taken, and is as [illegible] in defiance of the body [illegible] upon swearing in [illegible] to represent the Southern [illegible].

[illegible] hold another caucus to-night. [illegible] of them have been won [illegible] others to their position.

[illegible] of the Indiana Conspirators.

[illegible], April 10.—Wm. A. Bowles, Lambdin P. Milligan and Stephen Horsey, the Indiana [illegible], who were convicted by a military [illegible] and sentenced [illegible] by President Lincoln to imprisonment [illegible] ordered by the President [illegible] from the Ohio Penitentiary [illegible]. Milligan is the [illegible] in Indiana for United States [illegible].

CONGRESS.

The Bankrupt Bill Again Defeated.

Resolution of Thanks to General Hancock.

LATER EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTY GROWING MORE COMPLICATED.

Active War Preparations by Both Parties.

The Fenian Scare Revived.

A Large Gathering of Belligerent Celts on the New Brunswick Border.

Numerous Arrests in Canada.

Resignation of the New Brunswick Ministry.

The Wisconsin Legislature Requests Doolittle to Resign.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The bankrupt bill was reconsidered in the House to-day, and again defeated by the close vote of 70 to 73. Mr. Conkling immediately introduced a new bill, differing from the old one in some important particulars. The vote was so close that it is hardly safe to speculate as to the fate of this new measure, but the indications are that it cannot be carried through. The objections of the House do not seem to be so much against any particular bill as against the whole policy indicated by any bill.

THE LATE PEACE PROCLAMATION.

The President has, in a conversation with Gen. Howard respecting the Freedmen's Bureau, said something of importance by way of interpretation of his recent peace proclamation. He says it has only such scope with reference to the States named therein, as his proclamation had with reference to Tennessee. He regards it as only another step in the policy of reconstruction being pursued by the Government. It does not suspend the operation of military law in any of the States, and the Freedmen's Bureau will continue to exercise its accustomed functions throughout the South. Army officers will remain on duty as its agents, and justice will continue to be administered between the freedmen and the whites by the existing semi-military courts, till the various States give the former the right to be heard in the civil courts, in the same manner as the latter. The President refers to the fact that military power was exercised in Tennessee as well as elsewhere in the South, and spoke particularly of Gen. Fisk's administration of the affairs of the Bureau in the State. He would remain there, and the proclamation would not curtail his powers nor the powers of any other agent of the Bureau. The rebels of Kentucky the President regarded as of worse spirit than the people of any other State. General Fisk had not been too severe with them, and the freedmen of that State, as well as those of Maryland, would still be protected by the military. The scope of the proclamation with respect to military trials by courts martial or commissions does not seem well understood even by officers high in authority here and elsewhere. The department commanders of Georgia and Alabama have telegraphed here for information on the subject, and it is understood that the matter was brought before the Cabinet to-day. What action was taken is not known, but there are good reasons for believing that the War Department will soon issue a circular, or general order of instruction.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S REPORT.

The Provost Marshal General has completed a careful compilation from the master rolls of all the deaths in battle, from wounds and from disease, in every regiment and company of every loyal State, from the commencement to the close of the war. From this it appears that 280,739 officers and men have lost their lives in the service. Of this number, 5,221 commissioned, and [illegible] enlisted men have been killed in action, or died of wounds, while 2,321 commissioned officers, and [illegible] enlisted men have died of disease, or in a few cases from accident.

INDEMNITY TO KANSAS.

The Senate Military Committee has reported favorably on the bill appropriating $[illegible], and authorizing the Secretary of War to ascertain the amount due for services actually rendered, and material, supplies and transportation actually furnished by the militia of the State of Kansas, while in the service of the United States, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and to cause the same to be paid in like manner as if the said militia had been regularly mustered into the service of the United States, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

A LONG SESSION URGED.

Many of the Union Congressmen are receiving letters from their constituents, urging that Congress remain in session until the whole question of reconstruction is definitely settled. The course of the President, for a few weeks to come, will have much to do with the question of adjournment.

PARALLEL CASES.

The action of yesterday, in passing the Civil Rights bill against the veto of the President, makes the sixth instance where two-thirds of each House of Congress enacted a law without the signature of the Executive. The cases are as follows: At the second session of the Twenty-eighth Congress, 1844-45, Mr. Tyler returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill relating to revenue cutters and steamers, with his objections, whereupon a reconsideration was passed by Congress over the veto. At the first session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, 1855-56, Mr. Pierce returned to the House of Representatives in which it originated, the bill for continuing the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids in the Mississippi River, and to the Senate in

[*Continued on Fourth Page.*]

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

North LaSalle Street Residence FOR SALE.

Situated in a very desirable neighborhood. The house contains [illegible] rooms, with brick basement, and built in the most substantial manner. Lot deep, with good barn attached. Price $[illegible]; $[illegible] cash only required, balance on good time. Apply to

SAMUEL GEHR,

u178 114 Dearborn-st., Rooms 10 and 12.

COAL! COAL!

The Chicago & Wilmington Coal Co. having opened their Mines at Wilmington, are now prepared to deliver fresh Mined Coal in quantity by their own cars, or from their yard on State street, at crossing of the C. B. & Q. R. R.

Orders left at C. B. & Q. R. R. office, and P. O. Box 279, will receive prompt attention.

THOS. SUTTON, Agent.

Chicago, April 10, 1866. u197 net

THE BEST BARGAIN YET. FOR SALE,

An old established business on Dearborn street, Chicago, (wholesale and retail) established in 1856. Stock is over $4,000. Stock, fixtures, and good-will, will be sold for the low price of $4,500 cash. Sales guaranteed $[illegible] per week. Satisfactory reasons for selling given. Apply for one week to "L B," Box 2314, Chicago. apl1u[illegible]

PITTSBURGH Lightning Rod Works. LOCKHART & CO., Manufacturer of Copper and of Iron Lightning Rods.

Office—Duquesne Way, below Hand street Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wholesale dealers are invited to send for prices. Persons of large or small means wishing a good paying business will please address us. u118

Bedding Plants, Flowers, Trees, &c.

Those wanting Flowers or Plants to set out in their gardens, can be suited at EDGAR SANDERS' Stand, 107 Lake street, where a choice assortment is always on hand. Plants carefully shipped by express. Descriptive catalogues now ready. Direct to

EDGAR SANDERS, 107 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

apl1-ap15-3t-wasa

NOTICE---"INMAN LINE."

The new steamship "CITY OF PARIS," will leave Pier 45, N. R., New York, precisely at 9 a. m., on SATURDAY, April 14th, with mails and passengers for Queenstown and Liverpool. Passengers should leave Chicago this (Wednesday) evening by 5:30 or [illegible] p. m. train.

JOHN G. DALE, New York. J. WARRACK, Chicago. u211

TRAVELLER.

Wanted, a good Traveller for the Notion Business. One acquainted with the Western States preferred. Address "NOTIONS," Tribune office. u183-1t 1stp

ARRIVAL OF MADAME ALWIN, the great French Astrologist. All persons wishing to know their future prospects may have them correctly stated by Mad. Alwin, at 243 South Clark street, (opposite Jones School,) where she may be consulted on all matters concerning love, marriage, courtship, law matters, business affairs, and will tell the name of the lady or gentleman they will marry, also the name of her visitors. Terms from one to two dollars. u209

New Advertisements.

NATIONAL GIFT CONCERT!

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

Chicago, May 31st, 1866.

25,000 VALUABLE PRIZES AMOUNTING TO **$100,000.00!**

Will be presented to the Ticket Holders.

THE FIRST PRIZE IS

10,000 Dollars!

IN GREENBACKS.

Three 7-30 U. S. Bonds

Each One Thousand Dollars.

HOUSE AND LOT

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Valued at Five Thousand Dollars.

6 Grand PIANOS. 3 ORGANS and MELODEONS.

Forty GOLD English Patent Lever WATCHES!

82 Silver Watches!

23,000 Dollars! IN MONEY, &c., &c., &c.

I have just published a book which contains a Complete Descriptive List of all the Prizes, and much other valuable matter of general interest. In this I have explained how the drawing will be conducted; and I have answered every other question that can possibly be asked, in connection with the Concert. Two copies of this book will be sent, FREE OF CHARGE, to any one sending for one or more Tickets, and enclosing Five Cents to pre-pay postage. Remember, every prize named in this book will be drawn at the appointed time, WHETHER THE TICKETS ARE ALL SOLD OR NOT.

The Prizes are Ready, and will be distributed immediately after the drawing is completed; and correct lists of the winning numbers will be sent to agents and ticket-holders. Parties, whose numbers appear on the list, will forward their ticket at once, with directions as to shipping goods and moneys.

A HINT!

There is a Prize for every Four Tickets. A Ticket costs but One Dollar, and it may win Ten Thousand Dollars.

11 Tickets for $10.

Editors, School Teachers, Postmasters, Hotel Keepers, Express and Railroad Agents are authorized to act as my agents, to whom I will allow the full commission on all Tickets ordered for themselves or for others through them.

My References are—

☞ Any Citizen of Chicago.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Money may be sent, at my risk, by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter.

Energetic and reliable agents wanted in every town and village in the Union. References required. A liberal commission allowed.

☞ Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested.

Address all Orders to M. O'BRIEN, 122 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

READ WHAT THE CHICAGO PRESS SAYS:

BETTER THAN OIL.

It is a temptation, we confess, to think that, at a time when, for several years to come, making money has a living seems almost an impossibility, for the sum of $1 a person stands a chance of winning $10,000.

Why, the very excitement of the hope is worth ten times the amount. Then the certainty of fair and honorable dealing in the matter, of which the name of the projector is a guarantee, would be consoling to the loser of so trifling an amount, from the feeling that luck, not cunning, was against him.

Every ticket holder, of course, has an eye to the principal prize. For myself, having paid my money, "I takes my choice," and being strongly attached to landed property, and not at all greedy, I go in for the house and lot only.

But when, through the number of gifts, there is one chance in four of obtaining an article of large and intrinsic value, even the most cautious see little risk in the venture.

And, giving the matter serious consideration, it seems the most natural thing in the world to buy a chance in the gift concert of M. O'Brien, 122 Dearborn st., as well as the wisest, discreetest, best.

The above, from the Chicago Republican, we indorse in every particular. We would recommend to those of our readers who are about to invest in enterprises of this kind, to send their money to Mr. O'Brien, for they can rely upon receiving prompt returns.—(Chicago Times.

HOW TO BECOME WEALTHY.

The greatest object of interest to most of our readers is the acquisition of wealth. The most available means of attaining this desirable result just now, we think, is by investing a few dollars in Martin O'Brien's National Gift Concert.

The chances are good for winning a prize, and the prizes are all very desirable, particularly that $10,000 in cash, those three United States bonds, at $1,000 each, and that house and lot worth $5,000, which any of us reasonably covet, not to speak of the pianos, organs, sewing machines, watches, &c. There is one thing our readers can rely on; Mr. O'Brien will fulfil every engagement he makes. This we will vouch for. He has undertaken the matter with the determination of making it a creditable affair, and he will do so. His well known business reputation gives him the confidence of the public, who may rely on his carrying out just what he proposes.

The tickets are for sale at 122 Dearborn st., where a full list of prizes may be obtained. Go and secure your tickets ere it is too late.—(Chicago Republican. u232

PICKPOCKETS, ATTENTION. $50 REWARD.

If the person who picked the pocket of a Lady on the Archer Road car on the 5th of February, will return the County Scrip he will receive the above reward and no questions asked. Payment has been stopped. Address "Mrs O G," Box 566. u151

OPENING. FRENCH MILLINERY, IMPORTED PATTERNS

And many of the

GREATEST NOVELTIES

of the Fashionable World, will be on exhibition on Thursday and Friday, April 12th and 13th, at Mrs. D. A. JACKSON'S Fashion Rooms, 142 Lake-st. (upstairs.) u230

SMOLANDER'S EXTRACT BUCKU.

For sale by H. SCOVIL.

apl1 1m net

SPRING BUSINESS SUITS AT DeGRAFF'S, Cor. State & Randolph Streets. u239

REAL ESTATE.

One and a half acres of ground on Jackson street, within the City limits, for sale for a few days only. Also other acre property, without the western limits, on Madison, Wilcox, Jackson and Van Buren streets.

SAMUEL GEHR,

Real Estate Broker, 114 Dearborn street, Rooms 10 and 12.

New Advertisements.

A CARD From the Adams Express Co.

CINCINNATI, March 23, 1866.

☞ EDITORS CINCINNATI ENQUIRER: Gentlemen—We wish to make a public acknowledgment to Messrs. JOS. L. HALL & CO., of this city, manufacturers of HALL'S PATENT CONCRETE FIRE-PROOF SAFES, for the splendid manner in which the Safes of their make preserved their contents in the late Opera House fire, which destroyed our office. We had seven of their Safes, two of them of the largest size, all of which stood the most severe tests to which any Fire-proof Safes have ever been subjected. All of these Safes fell into the burning mass of ruins, and were then exposed to an intense heat from the burning debris which surrounded them for from forty-six to one hundred and twenty hours; yet all their contents, which comprised an immense amount of money, bonds, silver-plate and other valuables, were restored to us uninjured. We are for this, of course, greatly pleased, and think that, after this experience, we can recommend them to any one who may want a sure and certain Fire-Proof Safe, as being all that they recommend them to be.

L. C. WEIR,

Agent Adams Express Company.

A CARD.

☞ MESSRS. JOSEPH L. HALL & CO., Manufacturers of Hall's Fire and Burglar-proof Safes: Dear Sirs—Our large "Hall's Fire-proof Safe" was taken from the ruins of Pike's Opera House this afternoon, after being subjected to the most intense heat for four days and four nights, or about ninety hours, and our books and valuable papers, and United States bonds deposited with us, were preserved in good condition. The fire was still burning with such intensity that, when taken out, it could not be opened till cooled by a stream of water. We think we can say nothing more in favor of your invaluable Safe than to state the fact that this test—surely as severe an one as Safes can be subjected to—has resulted in such entire satisfaction, both to you and ourselves. Yours truly,

WM. SUMNER & CO.

Of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

Cincinnati, March 26, 1866.

A CARD.

CINCINNATI, March 31, 1866.

☞ EDITORS OF CINCINNATI ENQUIRER: Gentlemen—In the great Opera House fire, which completely destroyed our Lithograph Establishment, we had two of Hall's Patent Concrete Fire-proof Safes, manufactured by JOS. L. HALL & CO., of this city. In these Safes our books, papers, money and very valuable plates were placed for safe keeping, and, though they were subjected to a very severe trial, for it was about five days before they could be removed from the ruins—thus, beside having fallen from the second story into the cellar, they were exposed to an intense fire for about one hundred and ten hours—yet they preserved the contents uninjured from the fire. We cannot help expressing our gratitude to Messrs. Hall & Co. on account of this fact, everything else connected with our establishment having been destroyed by this calamity.

STROBRIDGE & GERLACH.

A CARD.

CINCINNATI, March 31, 1866.

☞ MESSRS. JOSEPH L. HALL & CO., Manufacturers of Hall's Patent Fire-proof Safes: Gentlemen—We are happy to be able to inform you that the large Fire-proof Safe of your make and patent, which we purchased from you, preserved its contents uninjured from the late great fire, known as the Opera House fire, which also destroyed our printing establishment. The testimony in regard to the efficiency of your Safes in the late disastrous fire, has shown, we think, conclusively, that they are all you represent them to be.

FARAN & McLEAN,

Proprietors of Cincinnati Enquirer.

A CARD.

CINCINNATI, March 31, 1866.

☞ MESSRS. JOSEPH L. HALL & CO., Manufacturers of Hall's Patent Fire-proof Safes: Gentlemen—Allow us to thank you for our having saved all our books and valuable papers from the late great fire at the Opera House, by means of one of your Hall's Patent Concrete Fire-proof Safes. Our whole stock of wall paper, window curtains, &c., was destroyed in this disastrous fire, but our Safe gave up its contents uninjured from the flames, though it was several days before it could be removed from the ruins.

E. HOLMES & SON.

apl1

Every Saturday.

"EVERY SATURDAY fills its place excellently. It presents the choicest specimens of English periodical literature in a form and at a price which will please all, and is within the capabilities of the most slender means."—(Cincinnati Gazette.

"This is the most readable magazine published in America. The selections are made with excellent judgment and taste. The articles are on the right sort of subjects and the right length."—(Charleston (S. C.) Record.

"We do not know any periodical which, owing to the skill with which the selections are made from the whole range of European essay-writers, contains so much and sterling literary excellence as this one."—(Montreal Herald.

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Might and Magnitude.—(All the Year Round. A Private Inquiry.—(Chambers' Journal. The Exhibition of Fish.—(The Spectator. A Day in Bad Company.—(Once a Week. Ballooning.—(Journal pour Tous. Horse-Racing in India.—(All the Year Round. England's National Drink.—(The London Review. In the Mont Cenis Tunnel.—(The Fortnightly Review. The Wreck of the "Mysore."—(The Leisure Hour. The Auckland Isles.—(The London Review. Foreign Notes.—(Our Exchanges. A Common Child.—(Fun.

Price 10 Cents.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

☞ For sale by all Newsdealers. u125

Two New Books PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

LEIGHTON COURT.

A Country-House Story. By HENRY KINGSLEY, author of "Geoffry Hamlyn," "Ravenshoe," etc. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

The vigor of this story, its graphic descriptions of character and scenery, and the deep interest it excites, justify the following high praise of a careful critic:

"Mr. Henry Kingsley is to be welcomed among the masters of modern fiction. He knows the world; he has shrewd opinions; he has an artist's eye for a bit of landscape, with a sea-view, a trout brook, or a great waving forest; he draws characters warm and natural, as people we know, and the incidents and situations of his story are vivid and well managed."

HONOR MAY.

A Novel. 1 vol. 16mo. $1.50.

This book possesses much interest for all intelligent readers, but will be specially attractive to lovers of music. The heroine is an enthusiastic musician, and tries to give the world a better knowledge of what music really is. The story of her devotion to her art, and of her social experience, is full of healthy suggestions.

**Sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

u126

APPLEBY & HELME,

Successors to L. Appleby's Son, 133 Water street, and 85 Pine-st., New York,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"RAILROAD MILLS" SNUFFS,

SMOKING TOBACCOS,

AND PURE

PULVERIZED LICORICE ROOT.

Also, dealers in

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

MR. LEONARD APPLEBY, who, after an experience of fifty years as a manufacturer of Snuff and Tobacco, (and whose brand, the "Railroad Mills," is so widely known,) has retired from the business, leaving as his successors, his sons, who for the last few years have had entire charge of his extensive Mills at Spotswood, N. J.

The brand of Snuff and Tobacco is sold by nearly all the Wholesale Tobacco, Drug and Grocery Houses in this city, and by all the leading cities of the United States and the Canadas.

MR. CLARENCE E. DUFFEE,

No. 183 SOUTH WATER STREET,

IS OUR SOLE AGENT IN THIS CITY.

All orders sent to his office will meet with prompt attention.

J. CHAS. APPLEBY, G. W. HELME.

u31-net

AN EDUCATED LADY, HAVING a pleasant home in the healthy village of [illegible] [illegible]. For particulars apply to A. [illegible] COWLES, Tribune Office.

ROOT & CADY'S CIRCULAR.

Was it right?
E. E. R.
1. If the boys and girls will list - en,
2. All their books so new and pret - ty,
3. Then a - long the street came, sing-ing,
I will tell them in my song, Of a
Lay up - on the dust - y ground; They were
Such a mer - ry lit - tle lad; But his

TO OUR PATRONS.

To save time in answering letters, we take this method of stating the main facts concerning our publications and the principal features of our business:

THE SONG MESSENGER.

December 1, 1858, Messrs. E. T. Root and C. M. Cady commenced a music business under the firm name of R. & C., at 95 Clark street, Chicago, in a single room, 20x45 feet. With small capital, small expenses, small prospects, and the other concomitants of the day of small things, this small acorn took root in the prolific Western soil, so favorable for growth, and soon gave signs of sturdy proportions. Fair dealing, based upon the sincere desire to give every buyer the worth of his money, made friends, as it always will, and December 1, 1860, saw the firm strengthened by the addition of the capital and good name of Mr. Geo. F. Root, the composer. Up to this time not only the West, but the whole country, had become accustomed to look to the East for its music as well as its literature. Could this be changed, was one of the vital questions that confronted this young Western music publishing house. Root & Cady thought they would see if it could not.

They had for many years, and in different ways, studied the musical tastes and wants of the American people, and they believed that if they could succeed in meeting these wants, their issues would find a market, no matter where they were published. They acted upon this conviction, and, in looking for authors, sought especially for young, downy-throated, inspirational warblers, instead of antiquated chanticleers, that had been plucked by the world till hardly a tail feather was left. It was in this way that Mr. Henry C. Work became enlisted in their service in the fall of 1861. About this time the songs of this young house began to attract the attention of musical people, East as well as West. They hit the popular heart, and were found to give expression to the sentiments that stirred most deeply all loyal and good people. "Can't you in some way keep us informed of your new publications as they appear?" was the inquiry that came up from all parts of the country. To write all to such would have been impossible; to send them circulars or sample copies was found impracticable, and to meet the emergency Root & Cady decided to issue a monthly paper that should be filled with fresh, popular music and reading matter, such as should meet the wants of the musical public, and at the same time furnish a regular channel of communication with customers. This leads us by a circuitous route (after the fashion of school compositions that begin every subject in the Garden of Eden) to the commencement of the "SONG MESSENGER OF THE NORTHWEST," in April, 1863.

Since the SONG MESSENGER first took wing, three years ago, many changes have occurred in the land, but our "carrier dove" remains in all particulars the same. It contains now, as then, eight pages of fresh, new music (of the same size and form as an ordinary singing book page), prepared especially for it by Mr. Geo. F. Root, and eight pages of reading matter. Now, as then, it is furnished to subscribers at the low price of 50 cents a year—to clubs of ten or more at 40 cents. If those charged with the preparation of its pages every month are ever in danger of growing weary of the task, they find constant stimulus to exertion in the testimony daily received from its subscribers, that it eminently meets their wants, and soon becomes to them a necessity, and also in the daily increase of its subscribers. This increase is all the more gratifying from the fact that it is a perfectly healthy one, based upon the simple fact that people subscribe for it because they want it, and not because they are hired to subscribe for it by the offer of a premium in the shape of a picture, a sewing machine or a saw mill.

From the very start the publishers determined to make it, if they could, worthy of a large circulation, and then let it win its way by its own merits. The result has been a growth, not only steady, but rapid beyond their expectations. At the end of the first volume it had a circulation of nearly 2,000; at the end of the second, 3,500; and now, the third volume has just closed with a circulation of 6,000. If its friends continue, and they [illegible] to recommend it to their friends, and they will [illegible] in turn to theirs, as we have no doubt they will [illegible] if it is made worthy of their friendship, we see no reason why it should not continue to increase till it reaches a circulation never before dreamed of by the projectors of musical journalism. It is safe to say that no musical paper has ever, in the same time, given its subscribers so many songs and quartets that have attained a national popularity as has THE SONG MESSENGER. "Uncle Sam's Funeral," "Daisy Deane," "Vicksburg is Taken," "The Liberty Bird," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," are a few of the number that our subscribers will recall as first introduced to them in its pages.

In its reading columns first appeared, and now continue monthly to appear, the comical absurdities of "F. Bencon, Sr., which the Sr. it stands for senior," a writer of the Artemus Ward school, whose pen is a thousand barrel well of humor, so rich and spontaneous, that if it should cease to flow, at for a single month, the fruitfulness of the SONG MESSENGER would lack much of its lubricating properties. Long may he bubble, and keep the plumage of our "Birdie" proof against the dark waters of melancholy.

Although called the "SONG MESSENGER OF THE NORTHWEST," it contains so little that is local, and so much of popular music, intelligence, education, and humor suited to the tastes of the great musical majority, that it is not wonderful that its visits should be looked for with equal interest from Maine to Oregon and California. It addresses itself to the musical masses of America, and not of any particular locality.

It has also been valuable in the past, and no doubt will be in the future to all musical people, as the monthly bulletin of Root & Cady's popular book and sheet music publications. Such a prominence have these already obtained, that it is fact coming to be a serious question with enterprising teachers and musical people generally, whether they can afford to be ignorant of such works as the "Musical Curriculum," "Coronet," "Our Song Birds," &c., to say nothing of the popular songs and instrumental pieces issued by this house, and first announced in this paper. Therefore they keep themselves musically posted by subscribing to THE SONG MESSENGER. We commend their example to all musical people who do not already take it. At least, inclose eight cents to Root & Cady, and get a specimen copy.

THE MUSICAL CURRICULUM,

BY GEO. F. ROOT.

The want of an instruction book for the piano which should be at once progressive, thorough and practical, has long been felt by teachers. Those heretofore in use, although possessing many excellences, failed to meet and supply all the requirements of the teacher and scholar, and hence could not rouse and maintain that interest which can alone render study pleasant and profitable. With a thorough appreciation of these difficulties and an earnest desire to overcome them, the Musical Curriculum was conceived and made, and the author is satisfied from the hearty encomiums which it has received, and the pleasure with which it is used, that the years of labor spent upon it have achieved the desired end.

It is emphatically a new book in a new field. It provides instruction and music not only for the Piano, but also for the studies that naturally go with it, viz: the Voice and Harmony, in a manner at once pleasing, progressive and thorough. Perhaps the most prominent characteristic of the book is that it is so eminently progressive. Each step in it leads by a natural sequence to the next, so that no pupil on commencing a new exercise feels disheartened at the immense distance between it and the one just learned. There are no chasms which need to be filled with outside material; no difficulties which the scholar approaches unprepared by previous training to surmount; each step when passed over leaves the student with the requisite skill to meet and conquer the next.

Another characteristic of this work, and one in which it is entirely original, is the manner in which the study of Harmony connects itself with the practice of the piano and accompanying of the voice. It is not harmony through the eye, but harmony through the ear; not dry calculations, but living and beautiful forms. As presented here, it is not a study which demands maturity of mind and previous musical education, but is placed before the child in such a way that its study is a delight. The pupil learns the chords and harmonies which he is using as he learns the key or the kind of time. He learns to transpose and play accompaniments as naturally and well as he learns to read.

A third feature which will recommend it to many, is the vocal instruction with which it abounds. Many desire piano instruction only as it will be beneficial to them in singing, and this want is exactly met in the CURRICULUM, since it aims at developing a harmonious and symmetrical musical knowledge; not merely technical skill in one particular direction. For this purpose it is interspersed with exercises for vocal culture and songs and solfeggios for different stages of progress and the whole is intimately connected with the other parts of the book, so as to accomplish the desired end.

The book has now been in use long enough to allow an opportunity to observe its practical working. No matter how beautiful the theory, we alone would determine whether it could be relied upon to produce successful results. The unanimous voice of the public proclaims that the theory developed through years of arduous toil is triumphant in its practical workings. The publishers have received so many unsolicited testimonials from those who had become disgusted with [illegible] that they can look upon it only as a complete success.

The "Musical Curriculum" has already reached an issue of 5,000 in a little over a year. The last edition of 4,000 copies was [illegible]. It is not an expensive book (it retails at $4.50), it is admitted to be the cheapest one in the market, for it contains fifty per cent more matter than any other. William Mason, Harry Sanderson, [illegible] and hundreds of other prominent teachers and musicians all over the country who have seen it unsolicited, recommendations of the work, agree in pronouncing it as altogether the best instruction book extant. These commendations, if printed in full, would alone fill at least two whole pages of this paper.

It will interest our readers to learn how Mr. Wm. Mason, the great American pianist, made the acquaintance of the "Musical Curriculum." He related the incident himself in the course of a conversation lately with an old schoolmate and friend, our Mr. E. T. Root. It seems that one of his pupils was, for some reason, obliged to [illegible], and [illegible] other came to occupy the time. Mr. M. not liking the way of teaching those who were to take the beginning, did not recollect at first that [illegible] might be able to furnish a [illegible] had a copy of the "Musical Curriculum." [illegible] an opportunity to examine and he said to him [illegible] will be the best work we ever saw to get it." [illegible] pleased to have the pupil, and he thought this the best manner to surprise and delight him. The young student and the great master went on with lesson after lesson, until at last he became satisfied that the [illegible] unqualifiedly and attractive work for young players he had ever seen.

It may be proper to say here that we have received a second order for the Musical Curriculum, (which we are able to [illegible]) from [illegible] London. [illegible] the marked approval of prominent English educators. We have recently received large orders for the book from California. [illegible] to hide fair to bear the honors of all [illegible].

Allow us to urge those who are learning the piano to try this admirable book. We are sure they will thank us for doing so after a fair trial. Persons who [illegible] will be [illegible]. Price $4.50. The usual discount [illegible] teachers and [illegible]. Sent prepaid on receipt of its [illegible].

New and Important Enterprise—A Juvenile Musical Quarterly.

We have just entered extensively into the publication of MUSIC FOR CHILDREN AND YOUTH, in which we propose to meet all the wants growing out of their various relations, whether by the evening fireside, around the family altar, in the singing class, in the social circle, in the day school or the Sunday school. To meet all these requirements it will be necessary to furnish regular supplies of music at stated intervals, and believing that the different seasons furnish as good a guide as any, we have decided to get up our issues with reference to them. Hence we will adopt the form of a Quarterly, the title of which will be

OUR SONG BIRDS.

A Musical Quarterly for Children and Youth.

Edited by GEO. F. ROOT and B. R. HANBY.

"THE SNOW BIRD," January. (Ready for delivery Dec. 15.)

"THE ROBIN," April. (Ready for delivery March 15.)

"THE RED BIRD," July. (Ready for delivery June 15.)

"THE DOVE," October. (Ready for delivery Sept. 15.)

The above cut is a specimen half page from the "Robin."

Each number will be a little pamphlet of sixty-two pages, but with a stiff, durable paper cover, handsomely illustrated and embellished, and will contain songs of devotion, amusement, and recreation.

Each SONG BIRD being a complete little book in itself, a new one may be taken but once, twice, or three times a year, if thought best. It is, however, believed that in most of our schools and homes, the music of each number will be thoroughly learned in three months, and although the favorites will be retained, the young folks will be ready for the new music of each SONG BIRD in its order.

All orders must be accompanied by Cash.

Price, 15 cents for a single copy of either number.

Price, $1 a dozen of either number.

Price, $15 a hundred of either number.

All subscribers must pay Cash in advance for the year. No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Single yearly subscriptions, 60 cents each.

To clubs of any number from ten to twenty, to one address, the same price, but with an extra copy through the year, for the one who gets up the club.

To clubs of any number from twenty to fifty, to one address, 50 cents each, and an extra copy for the one who gets up the club.

To clubs of fifty and upward, to one address, 50 cents each, and an extra copy for the one who gets up the club.

There are no club rates except to yearly subscribers. It will be observed that there are two ways of regarding "Our Song Birds." One, a serial, appearing once in three months. The other, each number a book by itself. In the first way the process of getting them is by subscription, and sending forward the amount of your subscription and the trifle for postage. A single number reaches you, the postage on a single "Song Bird," as a book, is two cents, which we [illegible]. The full retail price is sent to us. The average [illegible] any number of "Song Birds" over one, is [illegible] cent apiece, and that we must ask the purchaser to pay, when less than the retail price is paid. So if you order by mail one dozen, it will be necessary to send us $1.12; if one hundred, $15. Please remember, [illegible] one dozen, [illegible] a dozen, and a hundred a hundred, [illegible] are less than twelve we sell only at the single price, and any number over twelve and less than one hundred, at the dozen price.

We hope to improve as we go on, and shall spare no pains or expense to produce a work that shall be acceptable in every home, day and Sunday-school, in our land. The "Snow Bird" and "Robin" are already out. They meet a hearty welcome everywhere, and the prospect is fair for an immense circulation, for when it is remembered that there are more than [illegible] of school children who may supply themselves with all the music they need, of the most attractive kind and in the most elegant shape, by subscribing for "Our Song Birds," at a cost of less than ONE CENT A WEEK, the magnitude of our undertaking becomes apparent.

President Johnson assures us that slavery is dead and the rebellion is crushed. We believe that the moral force of music should be directed against the next greatest evil that threatens our land, viz., Intemperance. Hence,

THE MUSICAL FOUNTAIN.

A little collection of Temperance Music for public and social meetings and the home circle, to which is appended the Odes of the Good Templars, with some new music. By Geo. F. Root. Uniform in size, style, and price with "Our Song Birds." 15 cents single; $1 a dozen; $15 a hundred. (No club rates nor yearly subscriptions.)

This is pronounced the "best Temperance song-book ever issued," and the low price at which it is furnished makes it almost as accessible to the million as the object of its praise—cold water.

THE CORONET

Is the name of a book recently published for the especial use of singing schools, glee clubs, and choirs.

It contains a department for vocal instruction, which is admirably adapted for the purpose. This is constructed on the inductive principle, which has heretofore achieved such success as to establish its thorough utility. But it has the advantage of containing many new ideas in this department of instruction, presented in a pleasing and progressive manner, and so arranged as to fill the gap which previously existed in this method, and make it a symmetrical whole.

The second part consists of music for singing school, social, and concert use. This department is fresh and unusually attractive, and contains music adapted to develop patriotic and home-like feelings, as well as to give zest to its study.

The third part contains a small collection of church tunes, anthems, and chants, for devotional purposes. These are all fresh and new. The whole together makes an elegant volume of 352 pages. The Coronet was first published, September, 1865, and has already reached an issue of [illegible]. From the favor with which it has been received we predict for it an immense success. Price, $1.25; $12.00 a dozen.

The Cabinet Organ Companion.

This is a new book, designed to give facility in the use of the delightful instrument which is fast taking its place with the piano in our parlors. It is made of such size, in order that it may be furnished at a rate which will bring it within the reach of all. Its aim is the same as that which has achieved such signal success in the CURRICULUM for the piano, and the Companion for the voice. By its use the study of the Cabinet Organ, Harmonium and Melodeon is rendered easy and delightful, instead of a tiresome labor, as has too long been the case, while the beautiful tunes which are scattered through it form a pleasant recreation between the comparatively harder work of overcoming technical difficulties. Price 75 cents.

Root's Guide for the Piano Forte.

This little book is nearly like the CABINET ORGAN COMPANION, but adapted to those beginners on the piano who do not wish for a large and expensive book. Price 75 cents.

The Bugle Call.

This book contains about fifty songs, which were much used by our soldiers during the war. This book has reached a sale of 50,000. Around many a campfire, amid many a patriotic scene, were these stirring strains heard; and they are still sung with patriotic fire by thousands. Price 25 cts.

The Silver Lute.

(Enlarged edition.) This extraordinary book still goes on in its triumphant way—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND COPIES issued. Teachers and pupils say other juvenile books are returned to this with ever fresh delight. Price 50 cts. $5 a dozen.

SHEET MUSIC.

The constant and varying wants of singers and players can meet, in a remarkable degree, by our publications, if we may judge by their sale. Music selected and mailed with care, when style and price are made known. Money returned when more than the price is sent, or the article cannot be procured.

A GRAND VOCAL MEDLEY, arranged from Root & Cady's popular publications by P. P. Bliss. 50 cents.

This is an excellent medley in A (4 flats) and within the reach of any ordinary voice, compass being from C below the line to F. The way in which the different parts of songs join is very amusing. We give the words below, but they are the smallest half of the effect without the music:

(1) 'Tis sweet to be remembered,
By those we hold most dear
'Tis sweet to hear—

(2) "Now Moses, you'll catch it,
Now Moses, don't touch it,
Now Moses, don't you hear what I say?"

(3) So 'twas she faded, as fades the twilight—
Softly she murmured—

(4) We'll rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,
Shouting the Battle Cry of Freedom.
Yes, we'll rally from the hill side, we'll gather from the plain,
Shouting—

(5) Father, dear father, come home with me now,
The clock in the steeple strikes—

(6) A nigger in the fence,
And a little common sense
Tells you that you never figure any more.
Then a good bye, Jeff., good bye, Jeff.,
I told you so before. There's a—

(7) Good time coming, it's almost here:
It was long, long, long on the way—
Now run and tell Elijah to hurry up Pomp,
And meet us at the gum-tree down in the swamp.

To—(8) Wake the boys to search for Nellie,
Nellie lost and gone,
Who shall sleep, when from the mother's arms?—

One—(9) Little Johnny Gray-Back, how are you?
What do you think you're about?
Little Johnny Gray-Back, tell me true,
Do your parents know you're out?

So PART.

(10) 'Tis sweet to be remembered, by—

(11) John Brown's body lies a mouldering in the grave
But his soul is—

(12) Marching through Georgia,
Hurrah, hurrah—we bring the Jubilee—
Hurrah, hurrah—the flag that makes you free.
So we sang the chorus from Atlanta to the sea,
While we were

(13) Sleighing with the girls,
A sleighing with the girls—
'Tis nothing else but pleasure—

(14) For he kissed me when he left me,
And his parting words remain
Treasured deep within this bosom;
Dearest we will—

(15) Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the boys are Marching,
Cheer up comrades, they will come;
And beneath the starry Flag
We shall breathe the air again,
Of the Freeland in our beloved—

(16) Yankee Doodle, doodle, doo,
Yankee Doodle, dandy,
Yankee Doodle, ha! ha! ha!
Yankee Doodle, dandy.

SLUMBER SONG. From L'Africaine. 35 cents. One of the most celebrated selections from the opera. Very elegant.

GLORY, GLORY, OR THE LITTLE OCTOROON. Song and Chorus. Geo. F. Root. 30 cents. Very popular melody.

"THE REVELLERS' CHORUS." A Temperance Song. [illegible]

YOUNG EPH'S JUBILEE. A Song and Dance. Answer to "Young Eph's Lament." By W. P. [illegible]. 30 cts. With elaborate title, and a [illegible].

POOR KITTY POPCORN. Song and Chorus. Henry C. Work. 35 cents. One of its author's best. Should be sung with much *feline-pathetic* expression.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

ROOT & CADY,

Publishers, Dealers in Cabinet Organs, Pianos, and all kinds of Musical Merchandise,

u155 67 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

New Advertisements.

KING, HARMON & CO., 55 Lake street,

Jobbers of

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We are daily receiving, and have now in store, a large assortment of

Prints, Delaines,
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Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
Ticks, Denims, Stripes,
Cottonades.
Spring Cassimeres,
White Goods,
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Notions, &c., &c.

Dealers visiting this market will find it for their interest to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

u136 net

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Spring Overcoats AT DeGRAFF'S, Cor. State & Randolph Sts. u239

BROWN & SUTTON, 84 and 86 State-st.

Elegant New and Fashionable

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Rich and Desirable, Choice and Beautiful.

BROWN & SUTTON.

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Latest and Most Popular Songs.

"The Gal with the Roguish Eye." An Excellent Comic Song. Composed and sung by Fred. Wilson, author of "[illegible] Hat and Feather." Price 40 cents.

PROTECT THE FREEDMAN: Just the song for the times; the words express the true spirit of freedom, and are set to a beautiful and effective melody, by J. P. Webster, author of "Lorena." Price 30 cents.

THE EMERALD GREEN: A Popular Fenian Song and Chorus, illustrated with a portrait of "one of the Brotherhood," twirling that warlike weapon, the "Shillelagh." Composed by J. C. Wallace. Price 30 cents.

THE SUNSET LAND: A Charming Ballad, with Chorus, of medium difficulty. Although but recently issued, it has already reached its ninth edition. Composed by T. M. Towne. Price 30 cents.

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND: A new Serio-Comic Song and Chorus, with an illustrated title representing "Brother Jonathan" and "John Bull" discussing the neutrality question. Price 30 cents.

Published by LYON & HEALY, Clark and Washington streets, Chicago. u134

NEW HAT HOUSE. King, Carhart & Co., 24 LAKE STREET,

JOBBERS OF

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.

Our purchases have been made since March 1st, and we are prepared to

Sell Goods at Prices that Defy Competition.

Merchants will find it for their interest to inspect our stock before making purchases. Our goods

ARE ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE,

Which gives us an advantage over old stocks in market. We have no old goods bought at high prices, that we are trying to get cost for.

ap1u[illegible]-w-th-tu-net

NEW SPRING WOOLENS,

Together with an

Elegant and Recherche

STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS FOR GENTS' USE.

Also a NEW real McIntosh

SILK WATER-PROOFS,

AT ELY'S,

Corner Washington and Dearborn-sts.

sp1u[illegible] w f n net

New Sweet Cider.

A lot just received—made from Sound Apples. For sale by BAND, WILLSON & CO., 104 South Water street. u117

Otaheitan & Chinese Cane Seed

Grown by ourselves—the purest in the market, and of proved vitality. The Otaheitan raised from the Hooker Seed. Otaheitan, by express, 30c per lb; by mail, 60c. Chinese, by express, 25c per lb; by mail, 50c. u114 C. CORY & SONS, Lima, Indiana.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

B. B. COOKE,
A. C. McCLURG,
F. B. SMITH,

Are admitted as partners in the business of our firm from and after this date. The firm name to remain as heretofore,

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

S. C. GRIGGS,
E. L. JANSEN.

Chicago, April 2, 1866. u15-net

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership existing under the firm name of L. STIMITT & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th of February, 1866. Chas. H. Schawb is alone authorized to use the firm name in settling and liquidating the affairs of the said firm in the Lake Superior business.

LOUIS STIMITT,
BENJ. SCHAWB.

u116

MILLINERY. MRS. M. E. STOUGHTON, 100 State Street,

Will open Spring and Summer Millinery on **Wednesday and Thursday, 11th and 12th**

☞ NO CARDS. u170 net

A VALUABLE WATER POWER

On a never failing stream, for sale cheap—a good location for a Flour or Woolen Mill—near Bristol, Ia.

HOUSE.

Wanted to purchase, a house well located, worth $2,000 or $10,000 (North side preferred), and to exchange 75 acres of land near Union Stock Yards in part payment, and cash for balance. Inquire of

CLARK & LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington street.

u31

SEAMLESS BAGS,

All the leading brands of cotton bags, and

Bags of every Description,

Either in large or small quantities, for sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES to the trade.

HART, AUSTIN & CO.,
u[illegible] 183 South Water-st.

FOURTH WARD.

R. VAN ALLEN is a Candidate for [illegible] Alderman of the Fourth Ward.

New Advertisements.

WHO DARE SELL CHEAPEST? LET THE PEOPLE JUDGE.

10 cases Bleached Cotton at 12 1-2c
All our New Prints at - - 12 1-2c
5 cases Chene Delaines at - 12 1-2c
Splendid lot New Challies at 20c.
3 cases Bl'k and Wh't Checks 12 1-2c
8 bales Russia Crash at - - 12 1-2c
112 pieces Irish Linen, worth 6 shillings, now 3 shillings.

Remember our Motto, "We say what we Mean, And Mean what we Say."

FROM AUCTION,

300 pieces (damaged by water) Black and White Skirting, worth 8 shillings, for 37 1-2 cts.

1400 Mosquito Netts, worth 18 shillings, for $1.05.

6000 Cotton Skirts, worth 1¼ shillings for 75 cts.

200 doz. Huck Towels, worth 5 shillings, now 25 cts.

364 doz. Damask Napkins at $2.50 per dozen.

65 pcs. Brown Linen Damask, worth $1.00, now 50 cts.

100 pcs. Bleached Double Linen Damask, worth $2.00, now $1.20.

350 Counterpanes, worth $5.00 at $3.40.

125 doz. Emb. Handkerchiefs at 25 cts each.

1000 doz. L. C. Handk'fs at 12 cts.

300 pieces White Brilliants, worth 50 cts, now 25 cts.

140 pieces Dot'd Swiss, worth 75 cts, at 37 1-2 cts.

4 cases French Ginghams, worth 5 shillings, now 30 cts.

RIBBONS.

$20,000 worth Ribbons from Auction at less than half price.

DRESS GOODS.

The largest and most elegant stock of Dress Goods ever shown in any one house west of New York, can be seen at our store, and at prices defying competition.

SILKS.

Particular attention is called to this department, which is filled with extra inducements.

Our goods will be

SHOWN FREELY

And we intend continuing to

SELL LIVELY.

The attention of the Trade generally is called to our

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

PUTNEY, KNIGHT & HAMLIN,

(Sign of the Golden Eagle,)

105 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

apl [illegible]-net

New Advertisements.

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REFERENCES.—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, [illegible]; Hon. Geo. W. Lawrence, [illegible]; Hon. [illegible]; [illegible]; Hon. Ira J. Lawrence, of Kansas; [illegible]; Jacob [illegible], Ass't M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kraeberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Hessell, White & Co., New Orleans, La.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested. sp[illegible] net

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NOTICE.

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ALONZO CUTLER, Sec'y.

Chicago, March [illegible], 1866.

[illegible] LANDLORDS.

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[illegible]

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Chicago Tribune.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1866.

THE WORK BEFORE CONGRESS.

The entire loyal people are looking to Congress for a policy of reconstruction. Not impatiently, for we realize the magnitude of the labor. Not blindly, for we have very intelligent general views of the cardinal features which a sound and wise policy of reconstruction would embrace. We are not discouraged, for we know that in the progress thus far made, and especially in the Civil Rights Bill, more real advancement has been secured for mankind than by ten years of the debates of Webster, Calhoun and Clay. They never had before them a matter comparable in dignity and importance, with the emancipation of four millions of men, the admission to citizenship of the freed race, and the reconstruction of the Union. Before such problems the profound casuistical rhetoric that gave them their fame would have been dwarfed into silence. Fully conscious of the magnitude of the work, and of the wretched botch already made of it by the President's haste and self-sufficiency, we are content to have Congress devote as many days, weeks, months, or if necessary as many years of labor to it as may be necessary, to keep every step taken within the limits of sound and wise statesmanship. Of one thing we are certain—Congress will never be really prepared to perfect such a system of reconstruction until, by the same two-thirds vote by which the Civil Rights Bill passed both Houses, some measure can be passed which shall recognize Johnson's "pocket" Governments, and extend the suffrage in some form to some class of freedmen. So long as those Governments are permitted to continue in existence with their present voting basis, those States will be at war with Congress, and will, in a great measure, nullify its laws. The power in those States can never pass wholly or in part into the hands of loyal anti-slavery men, friends of freedom, of education, of free speech, free press, and of Northern ideas, until the change is effected by the colored vote. If any State be not prepared for this, let it wait. But the mere knowledge that this is required would be all the preparation any Southern State would need. There is no earthly reason why they should regard the extension of the suffrage any more objectionable than abolition, to which they have assented. Emancipation is not complete, or even secure, without it. Citizenship is not secure without it. The ballot is essential to liberty.

As soon as Congress shall be ready to extend the suffrage, it will be ready for reconstruction—not before. But the people will give Congress its own time in which to accomplish the work. They will gladly, by their votes, and, if need be, by their contributions, endorse the action of Congress in continuing in session until reconstruction, on the basis of equal rights, shall be accomplished. But above all they will earnestly entreat Congress not to adjourn until such a policy has become the law of the land. To adjourn leaving the reconstruction question in its present chaotic condition, would endanger defeat for our party, and what is far more important, for our principles. No Congress since the formation of the Union, no Legislative body that ever convened, ever had entrusted to it problems so momentous, interests so important. We are sure we utter the sentiment of the whole loyal people when we express the earnest hope that Congress will rise to the height of this great argument and allow no relaxation or respite in its sublime work until the Republican policy of reconstruction shall be embodied into the laws and constitutions of the land, and become a part of the panoply of our liberties, to all future generations.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON PREROGATIVE.

The New York *Tribune* says:

> "The peace proclamation of the President was an act entirely within the scope of his powers and duties. However wise or unwise, timely or untimely, it is the President's prerogative to determine when such a proclamation should issue; and we should very deeply regret any attempt by Congress to interfere with it. The President is responsible only to the people for the exercise of his official discretion."

Will our New York namesake inform us where the President gets the right to issue a proclamation of peace before Congress has yet decided upon the terms of peace? Is not Congress alone, by the Constitution, clothed with the power to declare war, and by consequence to declare peace? Is not the power to make peace an incident to the power to make war, and does it not belong to the same body? Is not the Senate's ratification necessary to any treaty of peace? Had President Madison issued a proclamation of peace in 1815 while the Senate was still debating on the proposed treaty, would the *Tribune* have said that however wise or unwise, timely or untimely, it was the President's prerogative to determine when such a proclamation should issue? Would the country in such case have "very deeply regretted" any attempt by Congress to interfere with it? Or would President Madison have been promptly impeached as an officer, who, during a state of war, was taking the side of the public enemy? In what section of the Constitution does the *Tribune* find this flippantly admitted prerogative? What act of Congress authorizes it?

Mr. Seward, who drew the proclamation, does not seem to think that the President had any prerogative which would empower him to issue it without the authority of Congress, but on the contrary he labors to show that Congress, by certain dead and forgotten resolutions of the Senate and House, passed in 1861, did authorize such a proclamation. But in this attempt Mr. Seward lamentably fails. The resolutions referred to were not an act of Congress in any sense. They were not concurrent. The Senate passed one and the House a different one. Neither of them authorized a President to issue a proclamation except by the wildest inference, and neither of them contemplated the state of facts now existing. They declared that in conducting the war, State institutions (meaning slavery) should not be interfered with, and that when armed resistance should cease the war would cease.

But since that time both by the action of Congress in sanctioning the Emancipation policy, by the act of President Lincoln in issuing it, and by the act of President Johnson in abolishing the entire State Governments of the seceded States and in attempting to substitute new ones, the policy laid down in the resolutions of 1861, referred to in the President's peace proclamation, has been wholly repealed. While by them we resolved not to abolish slavery, we have since abolished slavery. While by them we agreed not to interfere with State institutions, we have since by the act of President Johnson himself abolished the very State Governments and Constitutions of the rebellious States. We had a perfect right to change our policy in 1865 from that of 1861. Had the rebels surrendered on the passage of the resolutions of 1861, they would have been entitled to the benefit of them. Congress could not in good faith have abolished either slavery or their State Governments. Such a proclamation as that just issued might then have been fairly based on the Congressional resolutions of 1861. But as the rebels did not accept the terms then offered, they take no benefit under them. But now that we have repealed and annulled those resolutions by abolishing both slavery and the seceded State Governments, two new problems enter into the terms of peace which were not then thought of, viz: the formation of new State Governments and the status of the freedmen. "A. Johnson, Esq., Tailor," has assumed the position that his will is the law of the land on both these questions. Where did he get this stupendous power which includes at once the power to make peace, to establish treaties, to make laws, to decide when Constitutions are Republican, how and by whom State Governments shall be formed, and when and on what conditions their Representatives shall take their seats in Congress, all of which powers the Constitution expressly vests in Congress alone. The President is utterly at sea without a rudder, and the New York *Tribune* is allowing itself to be towed along in an open yawl behind him. The insurrection is not suppressed until valid State Governments exist. The President shows that he holds this view by excluding Texas from his peace proclamation. But no such State Governments are valid till Congress has admitted their Representatives to seats. Hence the insurrection is not suppressed, and the proclamation declaring it to be so is as void of authority as would have been a proclamation from President Polk declaring peace with Mexico before the treaty of peace had been ratified by the Senate. In

[illegible] of being the murderer of a prerogative, it is the [illegible] usurpation, and should [illegible] every friend of liberty and of constitutional government.

THE [illegible]

Mr. Eugene Pelletan delivered on the 20th ultimo a powerful speech in the French Chambers, animated by the same spirit which had inspired that of Jules Favre. He characterized the demoralization of society under the Second Empire as the natural result of the annihilation of liberty and the intellectual debasement of the [illegible] and Ultramontane press. He accused the young sprigs of the Bonaparte nobility of emulating the debaucheries of the *Regency*, and denounced "that irruption of a new class of women, which may be called the aristocracy of vice, in the fullest sense of the word, and which in the insolence of its infamy seems to have taken for its motto the motto of an ambitious statesman, *Quo non ascendam?*" He charges these dissolute women and their paramours with all the inordinate luxury and the extravagance of the present day, and asks: "What shall Europe say upon seeing the social circles of Paris, heretofore honored as models of good taste, invaded by bar-room songstresses, whose licentious songs are applauded to the skies?" Mr. Pelletan was here called to order by Count Walewski, the bastard of a Polish woman and the first Napoleon, and the father of some of the late tragedienne Rachel's children. This paragon of morality, who officiates as President of the Chambers, requested Mr. Pelletan not to enter into these details (about Louis Napoleon's admiration of Mlle. Theresa's licentious songs) lest he might offend the sensibilities of the Chamber. Mr. Pelletan, however, was little affected by this call to order, and contended that such outrages upon morals should be publicly denounced without regard to political parties. He then proceeded to show that of the two dangers which threaten society, viz: national disintegration and moral anarchy, the latter is not as palpable as the former, but on that account only the more dangerous. "Then, indeed," he said, "shall we grapple with moral anarchy. Its danger is precisely in that it is concealed; it is agreeable to the eyes and to the senses and all seems happy and satisfactory. It stabs man only in the heart and the brain; and the stabbed individual is not conscious of his own death, and when he becomes aware of it, it is too late." Mr. Pelletan concluded his eloquent oration by an expression of his faith in the latent destiny and power of civilization of France, and reminded the people that the first hurricane, and *which is already rising*, will purge the moral and political atmosphere from these miasmas. "The nature of things," he continues, "the public spirit of the age, are the most invincible champions of liberty. The late King of Prussia, putting his hand on his sword, vowed that no rag (constitution) should stand between him and the people; but he had hardly uttered these words when the soil upon which he stood began to tremble, and he was forced to promulgate the Charter which he had sworn to withhold."

While the public mind is excited by these speeches in the Chambers, it is agitated by various associations and public lectures. The most formidable reformatory movement is advocated by a weekly journal entitled "*Independent Morals*" and which escapes the vigilance of the Imperial censorship by skilfully insinuating progressive ideas under the garb of moral philosophy, and eschewing all technical politics. The scope of this movement is to make a religion of the moral laws of Christ, irrespective of the dogmas of creed. The Government having withheld the permission to deliver public lectures to the followers of this school, while it has granted it to its opponents, pre-eminent among whom is the priest Hyacinthe, there is much agitation on the subject, particularly in the Free Mason lodges, where the members are divided into partisans and opponents of the "independent morals" movement.

While this contest is raging, another movement was lately organized by the Rev. Mr. Petavel, a Protestant clergyman of Geneva, with a view of undertaking a new translation of the Bible, with the co-operation of Roman Catholics, Protestants and Jews. The general effect of this meeting was to increase public excitement, particularly as it is looked upon as an attempt to counteract the popular crusade in favor of a morality untrammelled by the sophistries of the priesthood. Napoleon and Eugenie are said to feel very uneasy, and well they may, for the plot is thickening in France, and we may look forward to stirring events.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE WAR.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that a military council was lately held at Vienna, in which it was decided to bring an army of 500,000 men into the field, and to leave 100,000 in Venetia; to appoint Gen. Benedek commander-in-chief; to march from Bohemia to Saxony and the duchies of Saxe-Cobourg and Weimar; to conduct the operations along the shores of the Elbe, and to occupy Western Prussia as well as Hamburg and other towns. In the meanwhile the King of Prussia is urged by the English and French Governments, and by his personal relatives among the princesses of the Austrian court, not to push matters to the extreme. According to the latest accounts, however, the Prussian monarch seems determined to risk a war, and has already given audiences to the several chiefs of the military staffs.

The New York *Abendzeitung*, of the 7th instant, has a comprehensive article on the subject, and states that both parties are making active preparations, and sending armies of observation on their respective frontiers, while Italy is about to despatch an army to the shores of the Po, so as to be able to invade Venetia immediately after the outbreak of open hostilities in Germany. The *Abendzeitung* avers that the Schleswig-Holstein duchies, which are the ostensible motive of this impending war, belong "according to dynastic regulations, to Prince Augustenburg; according to the legitimate laws of popular sovereignty, to the people of Schleswig-Holstein; and according to the London protocol, to the King of Denmark, but the last named document was based upon no other right than that of brute force. Now, what Austria and Prussia have done, was to cheat both the Prince Augustenburg and the Schleswig-Holsteiners, and to substitute for the unlawful Danish rule, the equally lawless rule of Hohenzollern and Hapsburg. But as Prussia attempted to keep all the spoils to herself, Austria became indignant, and hence the present conflict. Bismarck's audacity in this matter having been admired even by the opponents of his domestic policy, he has been goaded on in his attempt to drown the liberties of Prussia, by this scheme of aggrandizement, which, however rests, from beginning to end, upon iniquity, not toward Denmark, but toward Germany and the popular sovereignty of Schleswig-Holstein." The *Abendzeitung* considers the movement of great importance, inasmuch as it is, on the whole, supported by a national yearning for the consolidation and aggrandizement of Germany, after the plan of the *Consolidation* of Italy. It adds that "the results of a war between Prussia and Austria cannot be foreseen; but this much is certain, that they will be fraught with tremendous consequences, and possibly realize, in the end, the long cherished dream of patriots of German national unity."

Roumania.

The Roumanian revolution, which opens afresh all the complications of the Oriental question, comes just in time to undermine Louis Napoleon's prestige in the East. Prince Couza's downfall sounds the death-knell of Imperial influence in that quarter, and undoes all that was done in the Paris Convention of 1856, when Prince Couza was elected for life—nominally as constitutional sovereign, (but actually as Bonaparte's creature), of the united Danubian principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia—or Roumania, as they are called, from the fact that the bulk of the Wallachian population originated from Trajan's Roman colony in Thrace, which emigrated to the Danube in the twelfth century.

This Roman element comprises two millions of the 2,600,000 inhabitants of Wallachia, and preponderates in Bucharest, the capital, as well as in other parts of the country, while in Moldavia, on the other hand, the Greek element has the majority at its capital, Jassy, as well as in other towns, the trade being entirely monopolized by Greeks at Galatz, on the Moldavian shores of the Danube. This is also the case with Braila, situated on the Wallachian side of the same river.

These two ports constitute the great commercial power of the principalities, and whenever England is in need of foreign cereals, as was the case in the famine of 1847, Galatz and Braila send forth thousands of vessels laden with Indian corn and other breadstuffs. The predominant religion in Moldavia is also Greek, and the Greek Archbishop of Constantinople has lately vindicated the claims of the Schismatic Church in both principalities, and protests against the "Latin" encroachments of the deposed Prince Couza, or in other words, of French Imperial influence in Bucharest.

It must also be borne in mind that the Fanariot Greeks—as the eminent Greek families, in favor with the Sultan, are still called—enjoyed formerly the special privilege of being appointed Hospodars or princes of Roumania, as was the case with Ghika, Stourdzo, and others.

Now, the present proposition, which is, of course, agreeable to Russia, and particularly to the Greeks, is to select the successor of Prince Couza from the ranks of these old princely or Hospodar families, and if such an appointment should be sanctioned by the Danubian Conference, now assembled for that purpose, [illegible] it would put an end to Napoleonic and substitute Russian influence in that country. Though the old Hospodar rule was chiefly noted for its civil commotions, let us hope for better things in future. Greek and Russian rule is, at any rate, better than Bonapartist craft.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Important Correspondence Between Gov. Brownlow and Secretary Stanton.

The Governor Refuses to Turn Civil Prisoners Over to the Military.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, April 9.

The following highly interesting correspondence has passed between E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and Governor Brownlow, in regard to the case of McCann, Reddie, and Kain, now held for trial in Knoxville jail, and is published in order to place Governor Brownlow right before the public, and correct misapprehension as to his position, which accompanied the publication of Mr. Stanton's letter, in one of the city papers a few days since. The paper referred to represented Governor Brownlow as having cordially approved the suggestions in the Secretary's letter, when the reader will see was the opposite to the truth, by reference to the Governor's reply.

The Governor believes that he has no authority in the Constitution or Laws of the State to abandon criminal prosecution; no Governor of Tennessee ever assumed such authority as that. Should Gov. Brownlow be assailed in the future for his action in the case, he will make some disclosures of facts connected with the burning of the railroad bridges in Tennessee in November, 1861, on which charges the two Harmons, Hann, Hensche and Fry were executed by rebels, which will astonish the country.

MR. MERCER:

NASHVILLE, April 9, 1866.

Since my return from Knoxville I find a letter to me from the Secretary of War in the Nashville papers, without knowing where it came from, and an erroneous statement accompanied it, that the suggestions of the War Department meet my hearty approval. I will thank you to publish Mr. Stanton's letter and my reply, that I may be properly understood, and especially in East Tennessee where the people are most interested.

I am, etc.,
WM. G. BROWNLOW.

SECRETARY STANTON'S LETTER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
March 31, 1866.

SIR: The attention of the War Department has been directed to the case of J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain, and Reuben Reddie, late rebel prisoners of war, discharged on parole, who are now held in custody by the civil authorities of Tennessee, to answer sundry indictments against them for acts done during the rebellion. The accused allege that at the time of the commission of the alleged acts for which they are indicted, they were in the rebel military service, and that their acts were justified by the rules of war, or cognizable only by military authority, and also that under the parole they gave as prisoners of war, they cannot lawfully be held for their prior acts during the war.

Without deciding the questions presented by the defense, it would be desirable to avoid any possible conflict of authority unless required by the public welfare. I would therefore suggest that if you could direct the civil prosecutions to be abandoned, leaving the parties to the cognizance of military tribunals for their alleged offences, all possibility of conflict between military and civil authority would be avoided. I would therefore ask you to do so.

I should be glad to hear from you whether this course meets your approbation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.
To His Excellency, Gov. W. G. Brownlow, Nashville, Tennessee.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNOR.

And now comes the Governor's reply.

KNOXVILLE, April 6, 1866.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Your letter of the 31st ult. relative to J. R. McCann, W. C. Kain and Reuben Reddie, now held in custody by the civil authorities of Tennessee, was handed to me day before yesterday by John M. Fleming, Esq., just from Washington, acting as counsel for prisoners. I stated to Mr. Fleming that I was satisfied I had no authority whatever to release a prisoner held in custody by our State courts before his trial and conviction, and that I would take legal advice before I acted in the matter, the case being one of importance. Upon reflection, however, I have concluded to write you from this point, and before my return to Nashville. The facts in the cases of at least two of the prisoners, as they are understood in East Tennessee, do not harmonize with the representations made to you. Mr. Kain's acts were not justified by the rules of war, and Mr. Reddie quit the rebel service a year before the surrender of Lee and crossed into Kentucky, where he took the oath and was paroled without his case being understood; but I will not interfere in either case until the parties are tried and convicted in the courts of the State. I will then pardon them, or decline to do so, according to the testimony in each case, and my convictions of duty. Tennessee was admitted into the Federal Union in 1796, and during seventy years of her existence as a member of the Union, there is not a case on record in which her Executive has assumed such powers as is contemplated in the release of these prisoners in advance of trial. Whilst I had no agency whatever in procuring the indictment against these prisoners, and, whilst I am ready in defence of the right to shoulder all the responsibilities, I am not willing that the indignant curses of the enraged and injured Union men of East Tennessee shall be heaped upon me for the exercise of authority which they know I am not authorized by law or usage to exercise. The court in which these men were indicted was organized by my illustrious predecessor, the military Governor of the State, and the Judge who presided was commissioned by him before the commencement of my administration. Each of the defendants was arrested by military order, and sent to Knoxville under military guards and turned over to the civil authorities. The defendant, Kain, was arrested in Connecticut by order of the President, at the request of the civil authorities. They were members of, what is styled by the rebel authorities, "Drum-head Court Martial," and in that character are charged with having ordered the execution of three civilians by hanging, whose only offence was resolute espousal of the national cause. I have not examined the indictment against them, but I understand they are charged with other offences. Whether these men were properly or improperly turned over to the civil authorities, whether they were only amenable to the military authorities, and whether their acts were justifiable by the laws of war are all questions which I have no legal or constitutional power to decide. I have an opinion upon all these points, and you may readily infer what that opinion is. The judiciary of this state is entirely independent of Executive interference, and an official direction from the Executive to even an inferior court to abandon a prosecution would not and should not be approved by the people. I therefore most respectfully decline to give any direction to the judicial authorities at this place in relation to the three cases to which you call my attention, but leave the whole matter in the hands of the courts, who I have no doubt will acquiesce in any order emanating from the President or military authorities. It is proper for me to add that the President has pardoned and paroled worse men than these and turned them loose upon the country, and should he regard these men as well and loyally disposed and have no constitutional scruples in his way he will doubtless order their release.

I am with profound respect your obedient servant,
(Signed.) W. G. BROWNLOW,
Governor of Tennessee.

FROM ATLANTA, GA.

The Southern Press on the Situation—Condition of Affairs in Georgia and Mississippi.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ATLANTA, GA., April 8.

John M. Bridges is appointed agent at this point of the Western & Atlantic Railroad.

The Superior Court will consider the case of Chisholm, the homicide, on Tuesday. He was admitted to bail in $10,000.

The Augusta *Transcript* yesterday has a furious article, comparing the Reconstruction Committee of Congress to the despotism of the Roman Emperors, and Government officers and press correspondents to spies and informers employed by the tyrant Caligula.

An attempt was made last night at Macon to assassinate Mr. Rose, Sr., editor of the *Journal and Messenger*. A rifle ball was fired through the window and passed through the chair in which the editor usually sits, grazed an elderly lady, passed through a window inside and lodged in the opposite wall. Such is one account. Another is that the ball was fired into the house by accident, and without any design upon the life of Mr. Rose, who was, I believe, in his office at the time.

The Military Commission at Savannah is postponed for the present, on account of the absence of witnesses.

The era of lawlessness seems to prevail just now in the usually quiet city of Macon. A number of scoundrels have, for several nights, engaged in stopping persons on the streets and breaking into and plundering shops and stores.

The Southern papers contain articles upon the President's proclamation, which abound in mischievous and revolutionary language.

The *Journal and Messenger* of Macon, declares in very inflammatory terms, its belief that the country is about to be plunged into wide spread and desolating civil war.

Nearly all the men belonging to two negro regiments about to be discharged at Mobile, have made contracts to commence labor immediately, in the interior of the State.

Quite a fight took place on Friday, between negroes, citizens and soldiers. Stones were thrown and pistols discharged, but no one was seriously hurt. The affair took place in Dauphin street.

Maj. A. M. Barbour, of Virginia, formerly one of the staff of Gen. Joe Johnston, died at the Exchange Hotel, Montgomery, a few days since.

D. S. Prentice has been elected President of the Georgia & Alabama Railroad Company. Communication between Augusta and Charleston, S. C., is again complete.

The cotton market at Atlanta continues very quiet; middling bring 30 cents where any is sold; lower grades in proportion. Gold is bought at 25 and sold at 27.

At Augusta, cotton 31@32c.

Recent reports from Mobile convey the gratifying intelligence that the small-pox in that city is at last on the decrease.

A forged certificate of deposit for three thousand dollars was presented, recently, to a Mobile merchant to be cashed. It was ostensibly upon the First National Bank of New York. The fraud was promptly detected, and the swindler caged.

On Saturday a man, named John Shea approached a negro standing quietly upon the street, drew a knife and dangerously stabbed him. He was arrested, and, in default of five hundred dollars bail, was jugged.

A National Savings Institution has been organized at Mobile. H. F. Stickney, president.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Destructive Fire—Suicide—Murder—The Dead at Fort Pillow—Reports from the Freedmen—A Colored Physician—Corn Planting.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, April 9.

A fire on Main and Beale streets this morning destroyed four brick houses owned by P. T. Hughes. Loss $70,000; insured for $50,000. The first floors were occupied as stores.

Gen. Stoneman has received official information that all negro troops in the State are to be mustered out by the 15th inst.

Thos. M. Peters, while in a temporary fit of insanity to-day, shot himself in the head in the store of Ritzer & Miller, and expired almost immediately. He is a son of Dr. Peters, who killed Gen. Van Dorn.

The Freedmen's Bureau authorities here have issued stringent sanitary orders to the freedmen in view of the approach of cholera.

Philip Reeder, a planter of Lauderdale County, while returning to his home from Ripley with an ox team, last week, was murdered by two of his negroes who brained him with an axe and then threw his body into a creek, after which they ran the oxen and wagon over the bridge, to make it appear that his death was accidental. The game was so bunglingly played, however, that suspicion was aroused. Blood was discovered along the road for a mile from the bridge and a bloody axe concealed in a tree. The negroes were arrested and immediately confessed their guilt, but said they had been employed to commit the foul deed by Mrs. Reeder, who was anxious to get rid of him for some purpose. The case is involved in mystery.

The Federal dead of Fort Pillow are being re-interred in a neat cemetery, in which a monument is to be raised. The Confederate dead remain neglected by friends and foes.

Accounts from West Tennessee represent the freedmen as industrious, and agricultural prospects excellent.

Hon. A. M. Clayton, of Marshall, Miss., succeeds to the bench made vacant by the death of Judge Trotter.

A colored physician, from England, located in Columbus, Miss., last week, and caused some sensation both among whites and blacks.

The farmers of North Mississippi are giving serious consideration to the subject of corn planting, fearing that cotton will continue to tumble.

Elias J. Bogalle, residing near Natchez, was taken from his house one night last week, by negro soldiers, carried into the woods and horribly murdered. His body was not found for several days. Nine negroes are under arrest.

The Proposed Division of Tennessee.

In relation to the proposed formation of the new State [illegible] the Memphis *Avalanche* (rebel) says:

[illegible] three fourths of population in West and Middle Tennessee should not [illegible] the one-fourth in East Tennessee when that fourth is almost unanimously opposed to such rule. We of West and Middle Tennessee say that if the act be a hardship, it is nothing but a monstrous [illegible] for the one-fourth in East Tennessee not only to rule, but to disfranchise the three-fourths of West and Middle Tennessee. [illegible] a friendly feeling between the two sections, we [illegible] speedily and properly say "let us separate." It is the best thing for all parties concerned.

SHILOH.

The Horrors of the Battle Field.

Roger A. Pryor, of the Memphis *Argus*, has taken a ride over the field of Shiloh, and contributes many interesting and some horrible facts to that journal. He says:

The whole face of the country, between Corinth and Pittsburg Landing, is scarred, scratched and wounded with almost indelible traces of ruthless war. Lines of earthworks and entrenchments across all the [illegible] chimneys, burnt and blackened trees and heaps of rubbish, where once stood smiling homesteads; whole forests girdled or "barked," and deadened by the encamping soldiery, to make themselves comfortable with bark beds; dwellings, barns and outhouses in every stage of dilapidation and decay; fields, fenceless and untilled, are rapidly growing wild again—these are some of the evidences of the fierce struggle.

Of the horrors of the field he writes:

The war during its progress presented many horrible aspects, but none so horrible as this! I saw where hundreds of Confederate dead had been rooted out of their shallow coverings—I cannot call them graves—their flesh eaten by the hogs, and their bones lying scattered and broken and trampled upon in every direction. It transcends anything recorded in civilized history; it almost transcends belief. I was told by some of the people residing near, that the hogs fed so long, in this way, upon human carrion, that the pork became so offensive it could not be eaten; and to this day, some of the ladies informed me they dare not touch any hog's meat killed in that vicinity; they felt or were afraid that they would be guilty of cannibalism to do so!

In one place, about 300 yards south of the church on the Rhea place, I saw where a large number (supposed to be 100, at least) of Confederates had been tumbled into a gully and covered up with a thin layer of dirt. The washing rains and the hogs, together, have exposed the bones here most [illegible]. Many of the bones are broken and shattered to pieces, evidently since they were uncovered. All the other scattered graves of the Confederates, where they were covered up by ones, twos, threes and so on, up to dozens in a place, over the whole field are in the same miserable condition. In but one place did I see a Confederate grave that had not been rooted up by the hogs. That was on the extreme left, where, as Mr. Hargroves informed me, there are near three hundred of each side buried in parallel trenches. Generally, the Federal dead, as at Corinth, were buried at the proper depth, and generally with head and foot-boards, inscribed with the names, companies, regiments, &c. Many of these head and foot-boards, however, have been destroyed or defaced by the annual fires which burn off the grass and leaves of those woods. I saw but one Federal burial trench where the hogs had uprooted the bones, and that was but slightly. They are generally buried too deep for that, and in some places their graves are enclosed with fences made of [illegible] rails.

At the Confederate graveyard, and at all the Confederate graves—or, rather, places where the Confederate dead were slightly covered up on the ground where they fell—skulls, thigh, hip and leg bones, ribs, vertebræ, etc., etc., lie scattered around in all directions. In one place, I saw where two Confederates had been covered up in the middle of the road; in another, where one had been pitched into a deep rut, or hole, made by wagon wheels at the roadside, and so covered. In still another, I saw where two Confederates had been placed between two standing trees, and then covered up. And in still other places, they were thrown by the side of logs (as at Corinth) and only half covered up. *In all these places*, the bones were more or less exposed.

The Recent Failures.

[From the Rochester Democrat, 7th inst.]

The excitement caused by the failure of Ward & Bro. on Thursday last, increased to a positive panic among a certain class of depositors in other banks yesterday. During Thursday afternoon deposits to a considerable amount were withdrawn from the banking houses of Abram Karnes and D. W. Powers, but as the solvency of neither of those gentlemen was questioned by any well informed person, no serious trouble was apprehended. But the alarm had been given, and early yesterday morning a run was commenced on both establishments. Mr. Karnes was unfortunately taken by surprise, and after paying out nearly $30,000, closed his doors at eleven o'clock. With Mr. Powers the case was different. He has discounted but little paper for a long time past, and his resources were at hand in currency and greenbacks, mainly, sufficient to meet all demands from creditors. The crowds which thronged his office were somewhat reassured upon witnessing the spectacle of about $300,000 piled upon his counters ready for immediate use—a sum of money which few had ever before seen in a single mass. Not a few began to be ashamed of their apprehensions, but others could not be satisfied without actually handling their funds. In the course of the day Mr. Powers paid out not far from $80,000, and received nearly $40,000 in new deposits. He is amply prepared for the emergency. Mr. VanDake, of the American Express Company, informs us that he delivered at Mr. Powers' establishment about $1,000,000, in the forenoon. In fact, all the banks are receiving large remittances from their eastern correspondents. None of the incorporated institutions have as yet incurred the suspicion of panic stricken depositors, and none of them fear the consequences of a run, should one be commenced.

The suspension of Mr. Karnes will be of very brief duration. He has not made an assignment and does not intend to make one. His stoppage was caused by a lack of currency to meet the demands of depositors at the moment, but the deficiency will probably be supplied in the course of a day or two. It was rumored last night, on good authority that his banking house will be re-opened this morning. He may not, perhaps, be able to pay all depositors to-day, but we are confident that the delay will not extend beyond the early part of next week. Mr. Karnes' liabilities are not large, and his securities are understood to be more than ample.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 9th inst.]

The panic and general derangement of business among the national banks in the Pennsylvania oil regions has finally induced the Treasury Department to send Mr. Jos. C. G. Kennedy, of Washington, to investigate their condition and report immediately. Mr. Kennedy goes armed with authority to act summarily and unless the suspected institutions can make satisfactory exhibits their days are numbered. The drafts drawn by Culver, Penn & Co. by the First National Bank of South Bend, Indiana, will be paid by the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of this city, and the First National Bank of New York will pay those drawn by the First National of Titusville. Among the banks which are reported to have suffered are the Crawford County National Bank at Meadville, which has a paid-up capital of $300,000 and $100,000 in bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for a national circulation, but it has as yet received none of its bills. It has notes issued as a State bank out, however, to the extent of $350,000. The Venango County Bank of Franklin has a capital of $200,000, and $100,000 in bonds deposited, upon which it has received $85,000 of national currency, and it also has $100,000 of its old State issues outstanding. The Petroleum Bank of Titusville had taken steps to organize as a national bank, but it has never deposited any bonds or received a certificate of authority to do business as such; it has a capital of $100,000 and about $60,000 circulation. The National Bank of Lawrence County, at Newcastle, has a capital of $150,000 and about $100,000 of its old notes out. The Oil City Bank has a capital of $100,000, with nearly its full quota of National notes.

Thompson's Reporter gives the following quotations for the notes of these banks:

Oil City Bank, Oil City, Penn., 75 per cent discount.
Bank of Crawford County, Penn., 60 per cent discount.
Venango Bank, Franklin, Penn., 10 per cent discount.
Petroleum Bank, Titusville, Penn., 10 per cent discount.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, 9th inst.]

At a meeting of the principal creditors of Culver, Penn & Co., held on Thursday, at Meadville, Penn., resolutions were passed unanimously, expressing confidence in the ability and integrity of the firm and recommending that the assignment be cancelled, and an extension granted of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. The committee appointed to report on the best policy to be pursued, submitted the following report: That we have full confidence in the integrity and financial ability of Culver, Penn & Co., and are satisfied that they can realize from their assets more than any assignee can possibly. We therefore recommend that all the creditors of Culver, Penn & Co. enter into a legal agreement for their release from their assignment, and stipulate therein that the debts of said firm shall be paid in equal installments in six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months.

—It is stated by the Philadelphia *News* that the banking house of Culver, Penn & Co., besides carrying several banks, were also holding warehouse and tank receipts for about three hundred thousand barrels of petroleum, and it is fair to suppose considering the great reduction in the price at which that article is now sold, that it will not pay more than one-half the sums advanced upon it. A gentleman who reached the city a few days since from the oil region informs us that the entire country is prostrated, and that the town of Franklin has relapsed nearly into its wonted quietude.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce, 7th inst.]

We regret to learn that Messrs. Beatty Brothers & Co. (three estimable young men of the same family) have been obliged to suspend under painful circumstances. They were engaged in the tea trade, and but four months ago they had a clear capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is said that an uncle, named Armstrong, who has been engaged in speculation, had induced them to advance their paper on bills of sale of ships and other property, which documents prove to be fraudulent. The firm has, we believe, no outstanding obligations, issued in the way of regular business, but have issued two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of their paper for the purpose and upon the bogus security above mentioned. The property of other members of the family is said to be involved in the same catastrophe. Much sympathy is felt for these gentlemen, who are thus represented as more sinned against than sinning. We trust this development will serve as a warning to all those who are tempted, not to take a single step outside of their legitimate business. Nearly all mercantile disasters come from a breach of this safe rule.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

The run upon three private banking firms of high standing conveys a hint to parties in that branch of business well deserving their attention. It is not improbable that the payment of 4@5 per cent interest upon deposits may have driven bankers to employ their funds in enterprises unduly risky. Nor is it impossible that loans have been made upon collaterals, the value of which have suffered heavy shrinkage during the fall in gold; and in these cases, it is quite probable that the bankers have found it difficult to get from borrowers an increase of margin. Should they be caught, as in the case of the Rochester banks, by a run, they would find it very difficult to meet the demands of their creditors. Is it not the part of prudence to keep on hand an ample reserve of funds instantly available, and to have the securities on outstanding loans adjusted to the present and prospective range of values?

☞ Among the deaths reported in recent Southern papers are the following: Major Arnold Harris, a well-known politician in Washington circles, at Midway, Ky., on the 3d instant; Captain Wm. R. Combs, a soldier of the war of 1812, and brother of General Leslie Combs, at Frankfort, Ky., on the 2d instant; Rev. Nathaniel H. Sherman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Bristol, Va., on the 20th ultimo; Hon. W. M. E. Dunnaway, member of the Tennessee Legislature, at Shelbyville, on the 2d instant; Mrs. Harris, youngest daughter of Commodore Porter, at Richmond, Va., on the 23d ultimo; and Hon. Nathan Green, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, at Lebanon, Tenn., on the 29th ultimo.

☞ The people of Manlius, LaSalle county, Ill., held a large and enthusiastic mass meeting on the 3d instant, presided over by E. H. Spicer, Esq., at which resolutions were unanimously passed sustaining Congress, and endorsing the action of the representative from that district, Hon. B. C. Cook.

Mr. Culver and his Oil Constituents.

[From the Titusville Herald, 5th inst.]

The promise Mr. Culver made that he would devote his time exclusively to public affairs during his term of office he has not kept. And what has been the result? The oil interest is still depressed by this unjust and obnoxious tax.

Mr. Culver, finding that his time was absorbed in his private business and enterprises, ought to have resigned his office, at the opening of the session, in justice to his constituents. And now that his projects have miscarried he ought to resign his office, in justice to his creditors! No one but himself can discharge the enormous weight of obligations which rest upon him from his connection with the various companies and banks which have now "suspended;" but there are [illegible] and ability to serve [illegible] and to advance and protect [illegible] oil interests of this section and the vast material interests of Pennsylvania.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Badger Assignment—Suit Commenced to Set Aside the Deed, and Restrain the Assignee from Disposing of any of the Property—Three Divorce Cases—Confessions of Judgment—Trial Calendars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—Carter vs. Carpenter. Motion for a new trial sustained, and new trial awarded.

Evering et al. vs. Phenix Fire Insurance Company. Court finds issues for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $2,432.50. Motion by defendant for a new trial.

[illegible] vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. Finding for plaintiff, damages assessed at $[illegible].

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.*—United States vs. ten barrels of distilled spirits. Default and decree of forfeiture entered.

Same vs. ten barrels of distilled spirits. Default and decree of forfeiture entered.

Same vs. [illegible] barrels of distilled spirits. Default and decree of forfeiture entered.

CIRCUIT COURT—*New Suits.* Odell vs. Badger et al. This was a creditor's bill filed by Samuel Odell, of Michigan, against B. Hutchings Badger, Samuel C. Smith, Alphonso C. Badger, Orsamus F. Badger and Frank S. Bond. It is alleged in the bill that at the present term of this court, complainant recovered a judgment of $3,732.20 against the said defendant B. Hutchings Badger—that on or about the 5th of the present month a writ of *fieri facias* was issued against said Badger out of this court, for the purpose of collecting the amount of said judgment, and that subsequently the Marshal returned the same unsatisfied, though the same still remains in full force and effect. Complainant further sets forth that said B. Hutchings Badger, on or about the 3d instant, made an assignment of his property to the defendant Smith "for the benefit of his creditors," though it is charged that the real object of said assignment was to place the assignor's property beyond the reach of complainant as a creditor; that the same was fraudulent and ought to be set aside. That the said defendants, A. C. Badger and O. F. Badger, composing the firm of A. C. Badger & Co., now hold in their hands the sum of $4,[illegible] and upwards to the credit of B. Hutchings Badger, and that the same ought to be applied to the satisfaction of the judgment recovered by complainant. That the said defendant Bond is indebted to the defendant B. Hutchings Badger, in the sum of $300, and upwards, which also ought to be applied to the payment of said judgment. Complainant prays that the assignment aforesaid may be declared void and of no effect, that he may be decreed the satisfaction of his said judgment, and that all the defendants be restrained, and enjoined by injunction from assigning, conveying, or otherwise disposing of, any of the said moneys now in their hands or due B. Hutchings Badger, the insolvent.

SUPERIOR COURT OF CHICAGO—*Before Hon. J. M. Wilson, C. J., and Hons. J. E. Gary and J. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.*—Stiles vs. Stiles. Submitted to court for trial, a jury being waived. Finding for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $973.72. Judgment entered on finding.

Ayers use etc. vs. Taylor. Proof of personal service on defendant, and default entered.

Brinkman vs. Tricher. Motion by defendant for a new trial, made March 7th, overruled, and judgment on verdict.

Hough vs. Butters et al. Given to the jury on Monday evening, with leave to return a sealed verdict.

Ayres vs. North Chicago City Railway Company. Given to the jury.

Harding vs. Kenosha County Bank. Motion by defendant to set aside service overruled, and exceptions. Rule on defendant to plead within ten days.

Richards vs. Adams. Judgment on default entered April 5th for $500.

Rothchild et al. vs. Parmley. Judgment on default entered April 7th for $441.93.

Gallagher vs. Green et al. On motion of plaintiff's attorney dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Day vs. Pardee et al. Motion by defendant for a new trial, made February 17th, withdrawn and judgment entered on verdict.

Stevens vs. Rice. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

The call for to-day comprises the following entitled causes:

44. Orcutt vs. North Chicago City Railway Company.
46. Kelly vs. Moran.
50. Muldoon vs. Adiard.
52. Strahorn et al vs. Union Stock Yard & T. Co.
54. Martin vs. Darling.
55. McDonough vs. Hean.
56. Bower, ex rel etc., vs. Brown et al.
58. Brooks vs. Adams et al.
60. Maddock vs. Alvord.
62. Kretz et al vs. Conkright.

E. Mary M. Sinclair vs. James D. Sinclair. In chancery. Bill for divorce. Cause heard in open Court and decree entered.

New Suits—Hugh Martin vs. Guy H. Cutting and Martin O. Walker. Action of trespass on the case to recover damages laid at $15,000.

Eugene G. Barrows, Reuben C. Sage and —— Tryon vs. Reuben Hagenbaugh. Assumpsit.

Mary Fountain vs. John Fountain. Bill for divorce upon the ground of habitual drunkenness and cruelty.

New Suits.—Anthony Lichtenstein vs. R. M. A. Underwood and Horatio Underwood. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $[illegible].

George S. Herring and George J. Herring vs. Joseph Brisack, Barbara Brisack, George Brisack, and Joseph Brisack, Jr. Creditors bill.

Charles Starrett vs. John A. Nelson. Action of replevin.

Henry Fuller vs. Thomas Hendricks and James James. Confession of judgment upon a judgment note for $[illegible].

Mary E. Nellis vs. Charles B. Otis. Action of assumpsit to recover damages laid at $300.

Phillip Wadsworth vs. Jacob Sager and Henry Giles. Action of assumpsit by attachment.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. Erastus S. Williams, Judge.*—Taunton Track Company vs. Reed et al. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, stricken from docket.

Smith et al. vs. Arnold et al. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

City of Chicago vs. Lies. Same order.

Granger et al. vs. Strahan et al. Same order.

Bloomberger vs. Tallmadge. Same order.

Neame vs. Lange. Same order.

McKay et al. use, etc., vs. Higgins. Same order.

McCormick, use, etc., vs. Nelson. Same order.

Kirk vs. Harvey. Same order.

Otto vs. Rogers et al. Appeal dismissed with *procedendo* for want of prosecution.

City of Chicago vs. Kirtland. Same order.

Ballantine, use, etc., vs. Tucker. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution.

Finley vs. Miner. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

Stevens et al vs. Hughes. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

Washburne vs. Drake. Same order.

City of Chicago vs. Pentz. Same order.

Edwards vs. Kennedy et al. Same order.

Anderson, use, etc., vs. Symonds. Same order.

Sullivan vs. Blake. Stricken from docket.

Lyons vs. Lehman. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

McGinley vs. Rogue. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution, with *retorno habendo*.

McNab vs. steamer "Planet." Appeal dismissed with *procedendo* for want of prosecution, at defendant's costs.

Noble vs. Same. Same order.

Ward vs. Same. Same order.

Langley vs. Same. Same order.

Mitchell vs. Same. Same order.

Kelley vs. Same. Same order.

White vs. Same. Same order.

Scanlan vs. Same. Same order.

Grindley vs. Same. Same order.

Gearing vs. Hoff. Same order.

Deist vs. Rienks. Suit dismissed for want of prosecution, at defendant's costs.

Crandall vs. Brown. Same order.

Williams vs. Bond. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution, with return of property.

Adams vs. Broad. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution.

The School Commissioners of Lake County, use, etc., vs. Harris et al. Same order.

Harbison vs. Harbison. Same order.

Wilks vs. Graves. Impleaded. Cause stricken from docket.

Strawn vs. Hough et al. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs, for want of prosecution.

Vorpahl vs. Brennan et al. Same order.

Kuhn vs. Rose. Same order.

Sampson vs. Kinsley. Same order.

Wescott vs. DeVrey et al. Rule on plaintiff to file bill of particulars by saturday morning next.

The Park City Match Co. vs. the Chicago Match Co. Rule to plead extended to Monday morning next.

Lieder vs. Milliken. On motion of plaintiff's attorney, dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Johnson vs. Cooley et al. Motion by plaintiff's attorney to set aside verdict and judgment, and for a new trial, entered.

Keller vs. the Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. Rule to plead extended ten days.

Mitchell vs. Saladin. Motion to dismiss for want of declaration, entered.

Otto vs. Rogers et al. Motion to reinstate cause, entered.

Kerman vs. Callihan. Submitted to court for trial, a jury being waived.

Holcomb vs. [illegible]. Rule to plead extended twenty days.

Hubbard vs. Rothschild et al. On trial.

Francis B. Nicoll vs. Butler et al. In chancery. Rule to plead extended twenty days.

Bank of Montreal vs. King et al. In chancery. Rule to plead extended twenty days.

George vs. Rose. In chancery. By agreement, leave to complainant to file replication.

Francis B. Nicoll vs. Donegan et al. In chancery. Rule to plead extended twenty days.

Francis B. Nicoll vs. Colby et al. In chancery. Rule to plead extended twenty days.

Cecelia W. Sloan vs. Oscar B. Sloan. Bill for divorce. In chancery. Rule to plead extended ten days.

Wolf vs. Wunt et al. In chancery. Report of master filed and confirmed, and final decree entered.

Loomis et al. vs. Higgins et al. In chancery. Rule to answer, etc., instanter, default, and reference to the master to take proofs and report.

Reed vs. Shiels et al. In chancery. Demurrer to bill sustained, and leave to complainant to amend instanter without prejudice to injunction, etc. Bill amended; demurrer interposed to amended bill—demurrer overruled, and defendants stand by their demurrer. Decree entered making injunction perpetual and for costs.

Patrick vs. Thorwarth et al. In chancery. Cause set for hearing by agreement upon bill and answer, and decree for complainants making injunction perpetual.

Francis B. Nicoll vs. Hund et al. In chancery. Rule to plead, etc., extended twenty days.

Francis B. Nicoll vs. Crichton et al. In chancery. Rule to answer, etc., extended twenty days.

The call of the trial docket will commence this morning at nine o'clock, and be continued until ten. The call commences with cause No. 303.

Weller, use, etc., vs. Taylor. Submitted to court for trial. Findings for plaintiff and damages assessed at $40. Judgment.

The call for to-day embraces the following causes:

7. Boich et al. vs. Farr.
8. Forsyth et al. vs. Jahn.
14. Howell vs. Woodman.
15. Sill vs. Dow.
17. Schriber vs. Mehring.
18. Heuron vs. Raphael et al.
20. Smith et al. vs. Farro et al.
24. Copeland et al vs. Pratt et al.

RECORDER'S COURT OF CHICAGO—*Before Hon. Evert Van Buren, Judge.*—William Davis vs. Johanna Davis. In chancery. Bill for divorce. Master's report filed and confirmed, and decree entered.

People vs. James Campbell. Indictment for larceny. Plea of guilty to petit larceny entered, and term of imprisonment assessed by the court at one day in the county jail.

Same vs. Christopher McDonald. Indicted for an assault with a deadly weapon. Trial by jury, and verdict of not guilty returned.

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

Lecture Before the Trade's Assembly.

Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., delivered a discourse last evening before the Trades Assembly, in Smith & Nixon's Hall, on "The Dignity of Labor," being the first of a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of this association. On being introduced to the audience, Dr. Ryder spoke substantially as follows:

Organizations like the present may be regarded as the product of christian civilization. Until within a brief period, such a thing was comparatively unknown, as craftsmen associating together in societies which placed the interests of their trade above that of the individual, and we need not go far back to seek the first of these mutual improvement societies. The ancients would have looked on with bewilderment at the spectacle of a class of laboring men associating together for the purpose of cultivating the mind and attaining wisdom; but the time is coming when the craftsman will take his place in an equal rank with the man of intellectual culture. Since the late war, a new value has been placed upon the mechanic, who formed so large a part of the Union armies. All the great enterprises of the day have their spot in the masses, not in the few. Show him the people where idleness is supreme, and he will show a Samson shorn of his locks. It is in the industry and thrift of the common people, in their intelligence, self-control and enterprise, that the strength and the hope of a people lies. All the various systems of philosophy and forms of human activity which have obtained in the world, have proceeded from the head, the heart or the hand. Each of these elements is needful to complete the entire Manhood. The Grecian philosophy was all head, all thinking. [illegible] was terrible [illegible] while the hand was looked upon with [illegible] but matter. [illegible] the work of the hand [illegible] into [illegible] ceased to be a dreamer and became a [illegible] of the world for the last three hundred years, and is now at our own doors. Not to Bacon alone, however, belongs the credit of this. Another and a higher influence than Bacon and a wiser than Plato was at work. Christianity came in and formed a bond of fellowship between the hand and the heart; and so these three elements, wrong when disconnected with each other, united, and the march of human progress [illegible].

It was to be [illegible] that our age was somewhat infatuated on the subject of material progress, and it is no wonder if the hand largely rules in America when we consider the vast results which have been achieved with our wonderful material resources. It would be well, however, to take heed lest in the turn the hand be overshadowing the other powers—lest unconsciously it be upturning some unknown forces than by and by it can control.

The speaker urged upon the working man the necessity of a wise culture, united to work, as the condition of manhood. Working for money was not the highest motive for activity, although at the same time there was no reason why it should not be a motive. He looked forward to the time when the professions and the working men would all act together in friendly sympathy, and forward the great march of enlightenment.

At the conclusion of the lecture, it was announced that Rev. Robert Collyer would address the meeting next Tuesday.

ROCK RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Meeting of the Committee Appointed at the Recent Beloit Meeting.

The Rock River Improvement Convention held at Beloit on the 15th ult. appointed a committee of one from each county bordering on Rock River, from its mouth to its source in Wisconsin, to raise funds to make a thorough survey from its mouth to Green Bay, with estimates of the cost of making good steamboat navigation between those termini. That committee, according to previous call, met at the Tremont House, in this city yesterday. The following gentlemen, constituting the entire committee, were present:

Joseph Utley, of Lee county, Ill.
S. M. Church, of Winnebago county, Ill.
W. J. Mix, of Ogle county, Ill.
W. S. Wilkinson, of Whiteside, Ill.
T. J. Robertson, of Rock Island county, Ill.
J. M. Allen, of Henry county, Ill.
B. Richardson, of Rock county, Wis.
W. A. Dennis, of Jefferson county, Wis.
E. C. Lewis, of Dodge county, Wis.
W. D. Conkling, of Fond du Lac county, Wis.

On motion, Joseph Utley, Esq. of Lee county, was appointed Chairman of the committee, and Capt. T. J. Robertson, of Rock Island, Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting as he understood it, to be to fix upon some plan and to secure some person to make an accurate survey of Rock River, with a view to determine the feasibility, and probable cost of making it navigable. This question was now before Congress, and the committee of that body had reported favorably upon the project, but there was a doubt whether it might not yet be smothered in other appropriations of like character, and finally be defeated. If Congress makes an appropriation, the survey would probably be made by army subordinates, who would make their estimates so high as to ruin this project for the people's benefit; and for this reason he would rather its friends should put their hands into their own pockets and do this preliminary work themselves. He would apportion the cost among the several counties on the river, and then compare notes and see how the money could be raised, and the work done, so that if the project before Congress fails we could ourselves do the work.

Judge Church, of Winnebago, was of the opinion that whatever survey the General Government might make would be of no use to us, except so far as it furnished certain land marks for our future use. It would simply determine whether the project was practicable. We should go to work at once and make our arrangements, and if the General Government made the survey, it would aid us to the extent of giving us some points. He was in favor of the project for making Rock River navigable from the State line to its mouth. He doubted the feasibility, at least for the present, of going farther north than the State line. His county, he was sure, would give nothing for extending it beyond that line. To undertake to extend the improvement to Lake Winnebago would require an amount of means which he was sure they could not command. The project in each State should be independent of the other. He would hate to hazard the Illinois improvement in the doubtful undertaking of completing the whole line from Green Bay to the mouth of Rock River.

Mr. Mix, of Ogle, said his county had made an appropriation of $1,000 for the purposes of the survey. They were opposed to waiting for Congress. They want to know at once whether the project is feasible. If Congress should make an appropriation, as far as possible the work should be under the control of the people. The Ogle county appropriation was made under the supposition that Congress would do nothing. If that body did make the necessary appropriation, that of Ogle county would, of course, be withdrawn.

Mr. Wilkinson, of Whiteside, doubted whether counties had a right to make an appropriation of this kind. He was willing to do it; but he thought if any tax-payers objected, nothing could be done. He was willing to make an individual subscription to put this measure through, ten times as large as his tax would be, and he believed each county should raise it in this way.

Judge Church, of Winnebago, was of the opinion that the county had the right to make the appropriation under the general law to raise money for county purposes, which, of course, could not be above a certain amount. Winnebago, without doubt, would make the necessary appropriation. In fact, that matter was settled.

Capt. Robertson said that since the meeting at Beloit, the people of Rock Island had discussed the matter of the Rock River Improvement, and would do their part in the matter.

Maj. J. M. Allen, of Henry Co., had no doubt that when the matter came before the Supervisors of Henry county, they would make an appropriation equal to their share of the expense.

Mr. Utley, of Lee, said it would be impossible to obtain an appropriation from Lee County, as only three towns in the county were immediately interested in the matter, those three towns being the only ones through which the river passed; but their full proportion of the amount necessary for the fund would be raised by subscription, and that promptly.

Mr. Davies, Mayor of Davenport, Mr. Russell, of the Davenport *Gazette*, and several other gentlemen not members of the committee, were introduced and invited to take seats in the committee.

Mr. Conkling, of Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin, said that by the remarks made by the gentleman from Winnebago County, the Wisconsin delegation were placed in a somewhat embarrassing condition, as it had always heretofore been impressed upon their minds that this projected improvement of Rock River was to be a joint work of the two States, to be completed both above and below the State line. If this was not so, it was unnecessary for the Wisconsin portion of the committee to be here to-day. He thought he saw a disposition among some of the people interested in this matter in Illinois to abandon the project of connecting the upper lakes with the Mississippi River, and to look to the completion of only a local work, within the boundaries of Illinois. The idea of the people whom he represented was to make it not only a great State but a great national work. And this would be the great influence there which would carry it through. Simply as a local matter they felt little or no interest in it. Up there they had their lumber to sell, and if facilities were not afforded for cheap transportation, it would have to come out of the consumer. They had their price for their lumber, and any cheapening in the cost of transportation would be so much saved to the consumer. He stated that he had communications in his pocket from Horatio Seymour and other leading men in New York, commending the projected improvement. He closed by repeating the remark that this was a project which should receive the united action of both States. If that was not true, he had no business here.

Mr. Lewis, of Dodge County, Wis., concurred in what Mr. Conkling had said in regard to the necessity of unity of action. His constituents were in favor of that. To benefit Dodge county the canal must be put through to the lakes. They were opposed to doing anything up there unless the people of Illinois joined with them. They wanted the intended improvement should go the whole length of the river, and if this was done, the people of Dodge County would join heartily in the measure.

Judge Church disclaimed any intention to cut off Wisconsin, and he was willing to cry quits on that issue.

Mr. Conkling said we must break up this committee and go home, or maintain the original project of combined action by both States. He feared from what he saw cropping out down the river, that it was their intent to cut loose and leave them out in the cold. The idea seemed to be strongly maintained by many that the Wisconsin portion of the project was an unfeasible one. He felt very sure that the contrary would prove to be the fact. He concluded by saying that he favored the project of a Congressional appropriation, to be under the control of the proper committee, and he felt sure that in this way it would be as honestly used as if done by officers of the Government.

Mr. Utley said if this work was not done by Congress it should be done jointly by the two States. If done by companies formed by the people, it should be by separate State action, but acting harmoniously together. The meeting at Rockford was anxious not to have the improvement loaded down by projects that would sink the whole thing. For that reason it favored separate action. He thought the action would seemingly be separate, yet acting together in harmony.

Mr. Lewis could not see the necessity of having this thing done by separate committees. This survey was to be a preliminary one and it would be for the benefit of Illinois to have this survey made by both of these States together. In fact, it could hardly be done otherwise. After the surveys are made they will then know better how to act—whether together or separately, as the necessity may be developed.

Captain Robertson, of Rock Island then offered the following resolution, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed by the chair to make an estimate of the cost of a survey of Rock River, and to apportion the amount proper for each State, and the proper proportion that the several counties directly interested in the improvement are required to pay, in order to accomplish said survey.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Robertson, Conkling, Church and Lewis said committee.

Adjourned until 7½ p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee appointed at the close of the afternoon session reported that they had estimated the cost of survey at $10,000, and recommend that it be equally borne by the two States, and that the several counties interested in the two States be requested to pay as follows:

Rock County, Wis.	$1,350	
Jefferson County, Wis.	950	
Dodge County, Wis.	1,350	
Fon du Lac County, Wis.	1,350	$ 5,000
Winnebago County, Ill.	1,000	
Ogle County, Ill.	1,000	
Lee County, Ill.	700	
Whiteside County, Ill.	800	
Henry County, Ill.	500	
Rock Island County, Ill.	1,000	$ 5,000
		$10,000

The report of the committee was accepted and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mix offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Committee having reported the estimated amount of the whole survey at $10,000, and divided it equally between the States of Illinois and Wisconsin,

Resolved, That the committee from Wisconsin appoint from themselves a President, Secretary and Treasurer, whose duty it shall be to employ all necessary engineers to survey the Rock River, in Wisconsin, and to receive and disburse the necessary funds to pay the same; and as the said committee from Illinois shall appoint a like committee, with like powers and duties, for the State of Illinois; and these two committees, from Illinois and Wisconsin, shall appoint a consulting engineer, who shall supervise the whole survey, and who shall be paid equally by the committee from Wisconsin and Illinois.

This resolution were discussed at considerable length, and finally adopted.

On motion, the chairman of the committee was requested to draft a memorial to Congress, to which he was empowered to attach the signatures of the committee, and forward it to the Representatives in Congress from Illinois and Wisconsin, asking for an appropriation for the purpose of making a survey of Rock River, the fund so granted to be placed in the hands of the committees from the two States for disbursement.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the convention adjourned *sine die.*

SHOVERS OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY ARRESTED.—Yesterday morning a man named Charles Carroll, but who also rejoices in the euphonious cognomen of "Three-fingered Jack," and is described as the keeper of a saloon at No. 289½ South Clark street, was brought before United States Commissioner Hoyne, charged with passing counterfeit fractional currency of the denomination of fifty cents. When arrested the prisoner was in the act of selling a quantity of the bogus money, and upon searching him one hundred and nineteen fifty-cent notes, all counterfeit, were found in his possession. Upon this the Commissioner held him for trial in the United States District Court under bonds of $3,000, and in default of the required bail, he was committed to the county jail.

A person named Jackson Wilsey was arrested about a week ago by Sergeant Barrett, having in his possession about four hundred dollars in counterfeit fifty dollar Treasury notes and twenty-five cent fractional currency, which he had endeavored to sell to various parties in the city. He is now lying in the county jail under bonds of $3,000 for trial in the United States District Court.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.—The bridge over the railroad track at Madison street, which has been pronounced unsafe for traffic, will in a few days be in process of demolition to make room for the new bridge, the construction of which will commence without delay. The old Clark street bridge has now almost vanished, nothing but a few naked spars being left to tell what was. The obstruction to traffic caused by this unavoidable, though necessary, improvement is considerable. That usually bustling thoroughfare has assumed the aspect of a deserted village, and grievous complaints are uttered by the store-keepers who miss the wonted number of their customers and look anxiously forward to the day when the "rattling of the wheels" will again resound through the business thoroughfare of the city.

METHODIST CENTENARY.

Meeting Last Evening—The Success of Methodism and the Reason Why—Addresses by Drs. Quereau, Hatfield, Raymond—Centenary Contributions.

Last evening a well attended meeting of Methodists was held in the Clark Street Methodist Church, to celebrate the Centenary of Methodism in this country. The chair was occupied by Rev. C. H. Fowler, pastor of the church.

The exercises of the evening were opened by the audience joining in singing the hymn commencing

"All hail the power of Jesus' name."

After which a fervent and eloquent prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Crews, Presiding Elder.

The Chair stated that they were called together by the orders of the Conference Centenary Committee, to review somewhat the past, and offer of their means some tribute of their gratitude for the many blessings received. The speaker then introduced Professor Quereau, of Aurora.

Professor Quereau said it had ever been the glory of Methodism that it had been the church of the people. Other denominations preached where they were sought, and remained as long as they were supported, but did not go everywhere to seek out and save all. [illegible] Methodism was providentially called into existence, and had ever been fitted to carry out the great design, and carry the glad news of salvation to the people. Born in this country with the Republic, Methodism has ever been the people's church even as the Government has been the people's Government.

It was to further the dissemination of religion that the speaker, as the President of Clark Seminary, urged the cause of the seminaries of the Methodist Church, inasmuch as they were essentially the people's institutions. There were now out of twenty-three thousand Methodist Church students, twenty-one thousand and a half who were undergoing a seminary course of study, and eighteen thousand in seminaries. [illegible] who could and would receive the religious training they needed to one educated by all other denominations. The speaker briefly reviewed the history of seminaries in this country, coupled with the rise of the church, which they had aided so much. He did not wish to be understood to discourage the inauguration of colleges, but believed that they must not, could not for an instant neglect, or seem to neglect, the great necessity existing for spreading education to the people. It was certainly necessary to have an educated ministry, but it was equally necessary and essential to have an educated laity. With an educated laity the education of the ministry would be enhanced, for from the people the speakers nearly universally emanate.

Among the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches on this continent, no efforts had been spared to obtain a thoroughly educated ministry, yet no other denominations possessed to-day more empty pulpits. They have established colleges—the oldest and best named in the country—their professors were the ablest to be obtained, still the combined efforts of energy and prayer failed to fill their pulpits. And why? Because they neglected to properly and thoroughly educate the young; and it will ever be found that collegiate and theological institutions may be founded with the greatest care, man them with the utmost ability, still so long as the educational principles which reach the popular mind are neglected, the ministry can have but little to do.

Methodism has not fallen into this blunder, but has labored to educate, by her seminaries, the masses of the people, and has by her efforts reaped a most glorious harvest.

According to the statistics of Dr. Bowman, it was found that in 1865 out of those who attended public worship about one in forty were converted, of those attending the Sunday Schools about one in thirty were converted, and of those in the literary institutions about one in ten, or considering the numbers of attendants, twice as many more converted in literary associations as in the schools, and four times as many in the school as in the church. The speaker concluded by an appeal for Clark Seminary.

Rev. Dr. Raymond said church relations were established by various and different causes. Some were members of the Methodist Church because their parents were so before them, others because they were converted in her church, others by reason of social relations, others from a belief in Arminian theology, others because they are in favor of emotional religion, and others because they think they see in her a practicability and economy. Whatever agencies, however, caused the believer to join the Methodist Church, all must feel in her they possess a great good. A man may love his neighbor as himself and have a strong affection according to their value for all things, from inert matter to the infinite maker of all, and yet will cherish a strong love for the particular church to which he is attached, that church where he has received the holy sacraments, where he has stood by the baptism of his little ones, and wept over his dead. It was natural that such a sentiment should exist, nay more, a man who is a true Christian must cherish such an attachment. The man who attempts to love all alike will probably love no one truly, he who attempts to love all women alike should never be a husband, and the one who would love all children alike is not fitted to be a father. He who possesses a strong domestic affection will in all probability be the truest patriot, inasmuch as his country will be then doubly precious.

The propriety of this attachment to the Methodist church was of course based upon the idea that she was worthy of it, an idea that all who understood her principles most earnestly believed. The speaker at some length, reviewed the characteristics of the various denominations of the religious world, and then proceeded to demonstrate from the history of Methodism, that her characteristic excellence was not based upon any theological dogma, or ritualistic service, but upon the idea of achieving the greatest good to man. The doctrines upon which it insists are the doctrines which the slightest thought and research will prove are revealed in the Word of God itself. They may infer that the church of their choice has a history unequalled in crime, but luminous with the light reflected from the Deity. The speaker could thank God that the church has never been in the possession of the power to do injury to her enemies, but he also thanked God that she had never sought it. She had always done good disseminating God's Word, and collecting and regenerating millions who should be gemmed in the crown of the crucified Redeemer. In this centennial celebration the Methodist Church was instructed by its chief ministers to review her past glorious history, to thank Him for his beneficent blessings, and pray to Him for an unceasing outpouring of his Holy Spirit; but also to give some visible evidences of their regard and thankfulness to the church which sustain[illegible] them.

Rev. S. A. W. Jewett felt a special interest in this centennial jubilee, because it was the only centenary of Methodism he had ever seen, and the only one he ever expected to see; and also because he felt such exercises to be most fitting, as celebrations of the many blessings received by the church in the past. He felt that it was most appropriate to celebrate this memorable occasion by advancing the cause of the education of the young in the glorious principles of truth and godliness. The Methodists of the Northwest must remember the sacrifices their fathers made, when they were pledged to the world to establish a fitting tribute of their gratitude.

Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D. D., believed all Dr. Raymond had said in relation to attachment to the church. He was a Methodist, not because Methodism possessed boarding schools—valuable as they were—but because she had made her first and highest work the preaching of the gospel to all men. To that all things were to her secondary, as they should be, and it was to the honor of Methodism that she has always preached a liberal gospel to the people; that her preachers had at times placed themselves, bidden and unbidden, into the breach, to preach Christ and Him crucified.

The speaker proceeded at some length to urge the necessity of his hearers practically exhibiting their gratitude for the blessings they had received. He did not believe in that whining system of piety which gave nothing, and could best tell whether a brother was sanctified or not, by seeing whether he acted in a sanctified manner.

Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., wished his hearers before leaving to give the pledges in proof of their centenary offering, and afterward through their pastors or agents signify the direction in which they wished the offering to be applied.

The following contributions were then reported by agents of the Association or pledged by members of the audience.

Governor John Evans, $5,000; John V. Farwell, $5,000; Orrington Lunt, $5,000; Goss & Phillips, $2,000; J. K. Botsford, $1,500; James Boyd, $1,000; D. P. Kidder, $1,100; the ladies of Wabash avenue church, (in part) $300; A. R. Bishop, $250; G. C. Cook, $300; George F. Foster, $300; Hon. Grant Goodrich, $300; H. B. Hurd, $400; John L. Scripps, $500; D. W. Harvey, $250; F. C. Hoag, $300; James G. Hamilton, $500; O. Hughes, $300; Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., $300; O. B. Hart, $250; J. E. Wilson, $200; Wm. Rand, $200; S. B. Lunt, $300; Alfred Sewell, $300; John Hayward, $300; Z. H. Gammon, $300; J. P. Decostres, $200; Dr. Tripp, $300; thirty-two offerings of $100 each; twenty-two offerings of $50 each; twenty-one of $25 each, and a large number of smaller donations.

After singing the doxology and receiving the benediction, the meeting dispersed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The opera season of 1866 in Chicago, though a short one of but three weeks, promises to be one of rare attraction as of real merit. The fame of Max Maretzek as a manager is at once a guarantee of success in the popular acceptation of the word, and of much more than creditable production of the operatic gems in the repertoire of his company, of whom it needs only to be said that it is the same that is now performing at the New York Academy of Music. The newest operas are announced to be given, adding the charm of novelty to that of merit. The season will commence on the 23d of this month.

MUSEUM.—After months of preparation, Shakespeare's magnificent conception—the "Midsummer Night's Dream"—was brought out on Monday evening at the Museum, with entire new scenery and costumes, in a manner decidedly gorgeous, and on about as grand a scale as is possible with the limited stage accommodations of the place. The cast of the piece is a strong one, the original music reproduced in its full glory, and what is especially commendable in these days of stage clipping, nearly the whole text is given. It would be too much to say that there were no faults in the performance. But the lack of sufficient rehearsal was not painfully apparent on the opening night, and were nearly all eliminated last evening. In this respect an improvement may be looked for with each succeeding night of the series which it is destined to measure.

We have not room to speak in other than general terms of the manner in which the piece is produced. The popular applause, frequent and vociferous, is sufficient attestation of the fact that the many months of preparation are not in vain. And yet the play is probably not appreciated by one in ten of those who see it, for the simple reason that they do not understand the threads of the story. The admiration is principally for the spectacle and the detached pieces of acting. There is no intricate plot in the play, but a multitude of scenic histories, which are alternated in sections and defy the attempt to keep up the connections unless the general play be well grounded in the mind previously. In other words: every one should give the play a careful reading before seeing it on the stage.

From the opening march to the final tableau the effects are of a superior order, the dresses good, the ballet well maneuvered, the scenes artistic; there is perhaps a little too much straining after elegance in the matter of juvenile maids, some of which look as if they had been over fed, and this is about the only exception that can be taken. The acting is good throughout. The "Puck" of *la petite* Cornelia is a perfect gem, taking all hearts by storm, and never since the triumphs of (then) little Mary McVicker, has such a childish success been witnessed in Chicago. She is the same as enacted the part of "Eva" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," on the last occasion of its presentation at the Museum. Aiken's "Theseus," Mrs. Barry's "Oberon," Mrs. Holland's "Titania," the "Lysander" of McManus, Miss Howard's "Helena," and Dillon's "Bottom" were each perfect—it may be remarked as the first time that Dillon ever wrote himself down an ass. Miss Walters as "Hermia" and Wyatt as "Demetrius," might make their parts more acceptable.

Midsummer Night's Dream will be repeated to-night—Matinee this afternoon.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Mr. Charles Dillon, the English tragedian, has been engaged for another week, and will remain here till Saturday. His great character of "Belphegor" has produced almost as great a sensation here as in Europe, and has been given to crowded houses nightly for some evenings past. It would be difficult to conceive of a more finished production. To-night "Belphegor" will be repeated for the last time.

On Monday next Mr. W. L. Smith, the "gentlemanly usher" and Superintendent of the front of the building, will take a benefit. He has been connected with the theatre here for about nine years, in which time he has made hosts of friends and not one evil wisher. We trust he will be suitably remembered.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS know no wane of popularity. Their new bill this week comprises several first class features, among which we may mention "Les Miserables," and "Who Stole No. 3?" The Academy of Music is filled nightly.

A TEXAS RANGER ON THE RAMPAGE.—A great hulking fellow named Thomas W. Welsh, who claimed to have served in a Texas (rebel) cavalry regiment for five years, made his appearance in the prisoner's dock at the Police Court yesterday forenoon to answer to the charge of "drunk, disorderly and resisting an officer." Officer Frederick Mersch stated that he had been called into a saloon on Monday night in consequence of a disturbance which the prisoner was creating. He arrested the fellow, who walked quietly enough until they reached the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, when suddenly Welsh flew at him, knocked him down, and beat and kicked him in the face and head without mercy, and but for the interference of Officer Conley, in all probability it would have been the last arrest that Mersch would have made. Officer Conley administered some telling blows with his club on the desperado's head, which had a soothing effect upon him for a while, but when the Armory was reached he again commenced yelling on Texas airs, when another dose of club was administered and the ruffian subsided. He was about the ugliest customer who has appeared at the Police Court for years. He was committed to the County Jail in default of $100 bail.

N. W. PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Northwestern Photographic Society was held at the photographic rooms of Mr. Isaac Crater, on Friday evening last. The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—Captain James K. Hayden;
1st Vice President—Alfred Pantani;
2d Vice President—P. B. Green;
Recording Secretary—A. Watson;
Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Joseph Battersby.

From the records, it appears that the Society is in a most flourishing condition. The next regular monthly meeting is announced to be held at the rooms of Mr. William Shaw, on the first Friday evening in May next.

ALLEGED FIRE.—At about ten o'clock on Monday night as officer [illegible] was passing along State street, near the corner of Twelfth, he discovered a second-hand clothing store, owned by C. Ohlrich, to be on fire. With great presence of mind he sounded an alarm, and the two broke the lock of the door and entering, by piling a quantity of old clothing upon the flames succeeded in quenching them. It appeared that the owner of the store and his entire family had gone to the museum leaving a large fire burning in the store. Some coals falling upon the floor ignited, and but for the timely discovery by the officer, a fire more or less disastrous might have ensued.

A NUISANCE ABATED.—The police, after attempting by moral suasion to break up Henry Hubbard's dance house, located on Wells street, near Quincy, which had become a great nuisance on account of the character of its frequenters, on Monday night descended upon it in force, captured the proprietor and forty-six inmates, who were marched off to the Armory. This motley crowd, consisting of old and young, males and females, but all alike steeped in crime, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday forenoon, and after a hearing of the evidence against them, were required to pay a fine of five dollars and costs each, while the keeper was assessed ten dollars and costs.

LECTURE BY DR. DAVIS.—The closing lecture of a series, at the Washingtonian Home, by Dr. N. S. Davis, will be given this (Wednesday) evening at the Washington Skating Park, instead of at the Home, as heretofore. As the evening had been set apart by Home Lodge No. 407 for a grand [illegible] entertainment at the hall of the Skating Park, this change is made to accommodate all parties. An opening address will be made by C. J. Hull, Esq., President of the Home Association, previous to the lecture by Dr. Davis, on the "Influence of Alcoholic Drinks as Preventives of Disease."

THE CAMPAU ESTATE.—The estate of the late Joseph Campau of Detroit, which is variously estimated as worth from $1,500,000, to $2,000,000, and consisting chiefly of real estate and buildings, has recently been divided among his heirs. There are eight claimants to the property, one of whom, is Mrs. Chapoton of this city. Her portion is a valuable lot on the corner of Larned and Griswold streets, Detroit, and an eighth part of other valuable real estate scattered throughout that section of Michigan.

LARCENY OF A COPPER BOILER.—A lad named Dennis Kiley plead guilty in the Police Court yesterday forenoon to having stolen a copper boiler worth $3 from a Mrs. Troy, who resides on the corner of Hubbard and Desplaines streets. He ran away from the Catholic Reform School about two weeks ago, and his first act after regaining his liberty was to confiscate the complainant's property, which he sold to a Randolph street tin-smith for fifty cents. He was by order of the Magistrate turned over to Commissioner Williams for Reform School discipline.

COMMON COUNCIL.

[*OFFICIAL REPORT.*]

Adjourned Regular Meeting, April 9, 1866.

Present—His Honor the Mayor and Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark.

Absent—Ald. Sheridan, Rafferty, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Hottinger.

Ald. Wicker, by unanimous consent introduced a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the Council, eight hours should be considered a day's work, and moved its adoption.

Ald. Woodman moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to amend, by ordering it to lay on the table for three weeks.

The amendment was accepted by Ald. Woodman.

Ald. Clark moved to amend by ordering it to lay on the table for six months.

Ald. Wicker demanded the ayes and noes and the amendment of Ald. Clark was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Shimp, Carter, Wilmarth, Woodman and Clark—6.

Noes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Wicker, McRoy, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson and Shackford—16.

The question recurring on the amendment offered by Ald. Knickerbocker,

Ald. Barrett demanded the ayes and noes, and the amendment was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Carter, Wilmarth, Hatch and Woodman—4.

Noes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Wicker, McRoy, Kann, Wallwork, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford and Clark—18.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to amend by referring the resolution to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to take such action as they should deem proper.

Ald. McRoy moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried.

The question recurring on the original motion of Ald. Wicker to pass the resolution,

Ald. Barrett demanded the ayes and noes, resulting as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Wicker, McRoy, Kann, Wallwork, Frisbee, Holden, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford—12.

Noes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Wilmarth, Hatch, Moore, Woodard, Talcott, Bixby, Woodman, Clark—12.

The vote being a tie, the Mayor voted in the negative, and the resolution was declared lost.

Ald. Wilmarth moved a reconsideration of the vote taken at the last meeting of the Council, whereby a communication of certain Aldermen, covering a resolution fixing the price to be paid to the People's Gas Light and Coke Company for gas consumed by the city, was referred to the Committee on Gas Lights. Carried.

Ald. Woodman moved the passage of the resolution, and demanded the ayes and noes.

During the call on the question,

Ald. Kann declined to vote.

Ald. Talcott moved that he be placed under arrest.

Ald. Barrett moved as an amendment that he be excused from voting.

Ald. Talcott demanded the ayes and noes.

The amendment was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Barrett, Wicker, Woodard, Proudfoot, Rub, Shackford—9.

Noes—Aldermen Carter, McRoy, Wilmarth, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Lawson, Woodman, Clark—16.

Ald. Kann then voted in the negative, and the resolution was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Gage, Knickerbocker, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—24.

Noes—Aldermen Shimp and Kann—2.

The following is the resolution as passed:

Resolved, That the order passed by the Common Council on the 5th day of September, 1864, and renewed April 24th, 1865, allowing the People's Gas Light and Coke Company additional pay for the gas furnished the city, at the rate of one dollar per thousand feet, be, and the same is hereby renewed and re-ordered for the fiscal year, ending April 1st, 1867.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance for two lamp posts on Fourth avenue between Taylor and Twelfth streets, which was

Referred to Committee on Gas Lights.

Also,

An ordinance for private drains from certain lots connecting with public sewer in West Madison street, between the River and Halsted street.

Ald. Lawson moved that the ordinance be passed.

There being no objections the ordinance was put upon its passage, and was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—26.

Noes—None.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance for the extension of North Morgan street to Milwaukee avenue; and

An ordinance for a sidewalk on south side of Fig street, from Milwaukee avenue to the western terminus of said Fig street; and

An ordinance for sidewalk on both sides of Mark street, from Union street to Halsted street; and

An ordinance for a sidewalk on west side of Blue Island avenue, from Harrison street to the crossing of the C. B. & Q. R. R.; and

An ordinance for a sidewalk on north side of Twenty-second street, from Jefferson street to Halsted street; and

An ordinance for sidewalk on south side of Tyler street, from Aberdeen street to Rucker street; and

An ordinance for sidewalk on south side of Taylor street, from Rucker street to Throop street; and

An ordinance for sidewalk on east side of North Ann street, from West Randolph street to West Lake street; and

An ordinance for a sidewalk on east side of South Halsted street, from Twenty-second street to Chicago River; all of which were

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D.

Also,

Submitted an ordinance for covering with cinders portions of Noble street, West North avenue, and Elston Road.

Ald. Gastfield moved the passage of the ordinance. There being no objection, it was put upon its passage, and was passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—26.

Noes—None.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance for a sidewalk on both sides of Sedgwick street, from Erie street to Huron street; and

An ordinance for a sidewalk on both sides of Howe street, from Willow street to Centre street; and

An ordinance for a sidewalk on both sides of Gardner street, from Halsted to Vine streets; all of which were

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D.

The Board of Public Works presented an ordinance for a sidewalk on south side of Fourteenth street, from Wabash avenue to Michigan avenue, which was

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

Also,

An ordinance for a sidewalk on the east side of Hanover street, from McGregor street to Twenty-sixth street.

Ald. Kann moved the passage of the ordinance. There being no objections the ordinance was put upon its passage, and was passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—26.

Noes—None.

The Board of Public Works presented a report and ordinance for changing the grade of Randolph street, from Jefferson street to West Water street.

Ald. Holden presented a remonstrance against the passage of the same.

Both ordinance and remonstrance were

Referred to Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., with instructions to report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

The Board of Public Works to whom was referred the petition of property holders on West Madison street, asking that the improvement of that street be deferred, until after the decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the appeal from the decision of Judge Wilson in the case of North Clark street, submitted a report, recommending that the prayer of petitioners be not granted.

Ald. McRoy moved to concur in the report. Carried.

The Comptroller to whom had been referred a communication and resolution from the Board of Education in relation to the purchase of lots for school purposes, submitted the following report, which on motion of Ald. Holden, was

Ordered to be published, and referred to Committee on Schools.

The following is the report:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Gentlemen: The undersigned, to whom was referred the communication and resolution of the Board of Education, presented to your honorable body on the 19th of March last, with instructions to advertise for bids for lots suitable for school purposes in the vicinity of the localities named in the resolution aforesaid, respectfully reports, that he caused a notice to be published in the corporation newspaper, from the 22d day of March to the 5th day of April inst., inviting bids for lots suitable for school purposes, in the localities, or in the vicinity of the localities mentioned in said resolution, and in response has received the following bids or offers, namely:

P. Smith offers a lot on the N. E. corner of Sedgwick and Oak streets, fifty feet front on Sedgwick, and 125½ feet on Oak street, to a twenty-five feet alley. Price $3,000.

John L. Walsh offers lots No. 41 to 46 inclusive, in Walsh & McMullin's sub of S. E. ¼ Sec. 20, T. 39, N. R. 14 E. The dimensions of the six lots are 150 by 200 feet, and are located one block north of John and Walsh streets. Price $4,800—one-half cash, balance in six and twelve months, at six per cent interest per annum.

C. Hopkinson offers lots 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75 in Block 8, Sampson & Greene's Addition, corner of Lasalle and Coolidge streets. Price $1,800 each.

Higgins & Swett offer a lot 310 by 120 feet, with an alley 18 feet wide; alley can be vacated, and the lot will then be 310 by 142 feet, fronting on Chicago avenue 310 feet, and on Townsend street 142 feet. Will sell the entire tract with perfect title for $17,500, removing the improvements.

Also, 6 inside lots 24 by 120 feet each, a part of the above for $1,500 each, each, or ten per cent additional in city bonds. The numbers of these lots are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, each 24 by 120 feet, and lot 9, 72 by 100 feet, all in Block 2, Higgins, Law & Co's Addition.

Gwynn Garnett, for owner, offers either one of four lots in Block 2, U. S. Bank addition, each lot containing one acre, for $2,500, if one is taken, or for $2,250 per lot if more than one lot is taken. The block contains lots 2, 4, 5, and 6; also offers Block No. 4, containing lots 21, 22, 23, and 24, 1 acre in addition for $10,000, all situated near the centre of section 28.

Henry Fuller, for owner, offers the W. ½ of B. 29, in Sheffield's addition. Price for the whole $5,000, or one-half for $2,500. The lots front 240 feet on West Clybourn Avenue, and the depth of the block is about 288 feet.

Joseph Dixer owns Block 29 in Elston's addition, containing about two and a half acres, corner of Elston Road and North Avenue, and offers to sell 150 or 200 feet front on either street at a fair valuation. No price fixed.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller.

April 9, 1866.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Ald. Holden, of Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred the petition of Frank Morrison for remission of fine, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Report accepted and concurred in by ayes and noes, as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—26.

Noes—None.

ALSO,

Of the same committee, to whom had been referred a communication from the Board of Police Commissioners, asking for an additional appropriation for the Fire Department, submitted a report recommending the passage of the order attached to said report.

Ald. Wicker moved to amend the report and order by substituting "$19,500" for "$20,000."

The amendment prevailed.

And the report and order as amended, was concurred in and passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman and Clark—26.

Noes—None.

The following is the order as passed:

Ordered, That the Comptroller be and is hereby authorized to borrow the sum of nineteen thousand five hundred dollars for the payment of the bills and expenses of the fire department, and that the said sum be included in the estimates for this fiscal year.

Also,

Of the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of E. I. Tinkham, for settlement of his account with the city, reported recommending that the subject matter be referred to the Counsel to the Corporation, City Attorney and Mayor, with power to act.

Ald. Knickerbocker moved to concur in the report. Carried.

Ald. Gastfield moved that the vote referring the ordinance for the construction of a sidewalk on the south side of Fig street, from Milwaukee avenue to the western terminus of Fig street, to the Committee on Streets and Alleys, W. D., be reconsidered. Carried.

Ald. Gastfield moved the passage of the ordinance. There being no objection, it was put upon its passage, and was passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, and Clark—26.

Noes—None.

RAILROADS.

Ald. Talcott, of the Committee on Railroads, to whom was referred the petition of Wahl Bros. & Lighthall, asking permission to cross Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, so as to connect their side-tracks with the main track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company, and to erect a depot for the reception of blood, offal, &c., subject to the provisions of the health ordinances, submitted a report and ordinance thereon.

Ald. Rub moved that the same be ordered to be laid over and published.

The motion prevailed.

The following is the report and ordinance:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Railroads to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Wahl Brothers & Lighthall to lay down and connect their side tracks with the main track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, across Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that they have examined the streets therein named, and believe that the right to cross said streets should be granted, as set forth in the accompanying ordinance. Said ordinance has been prepared by the Counsel for the Corporation, and your committee would recommend its passage. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. TALCOTT,
SAMUEL MCROY,
JOSEPH SHERWIN.

An Ordinance authorizing the laying and operating certain Railroad Tracks by Wahl Brothers & Lighthall.

Be it Ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That permission is hereby given and granted to Wahl Brothers & Lighthall, and their heirs and assigns, to lay and operate their side railroad tracks across and over Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, in the city of Chicago, at their intersection with Stewart avenue, and to connect the same with their tracks on block 1, United States Bank Addition to Chicago, and with the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company; and to establish on said block a depot for the reception and carrying out over said tracks to the Calumet River all the offal, blood, bones and other animal matter, from the packing and slaughtering houses in said city, and also any vegetable matter that may be received by them.

SEC. 2. The said tracks shall be so laid down and operated as to interfere as little as possible with the travel on said streets and so as to be as little obstruction as may be to the passage of vehicles over and along the same.

SEC. 3. This grant is hereby limited to, for and during the period of ten years from and after the passage of this ordinance.

Also

Of the same committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Onondaga Salt Company and others, for permission to lay down and operate a railroad on the east side of Lumber street to connect with the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne main track, submitted a report and ordinance thereon.

Ald. Kann moved that the same be ordered to be laid over and published. Carried.

The following is the report and ordinance:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Railroads to whom was referred the petition of the Salt Company of Onondaga and others, to lay a railroad track on Lumber street in front of their property, to connect with the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, having had the same under advisement, beg leave to report that they have examined the streets upon which said parties ask to lay down a railroad track, and believe that the right to lay down said track should be granted, as set forth in the accompanying ordinance.

Said ordinance has been prepared by the counsel for the corporation, and your committee would recommend its passage. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. TALCOTT,
SAMUEL MCROY, } Committee.
JOSEPH SHERWIN,

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SEC. 1. That permission is hereby granted to the Salt Company of Onondaga, Ferry & Son and A. Dalton, and their heirs and assigns, to lay down, construct and operate a railroad track on Lumber street, in the city of Chicago, commencing at a point on the east side of said street and as near the sidewalk as practicable, and on a line with the north line of lot two (2) in block four of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of west half of section twenty-one, Township thirty-nine, of Range fourteen east of the 3d P. M., and so much of the south-east quarter as lies west of the South Branch of the Chicago River, and running thence southerly along the east side of said Lumber street as near the sidewalk as may be, to its intersection with the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company.

SEC. 2. This grant is made on the express condition that said parties shall so construct and shall so keep and maintain said track that it shall interfere as little as possible with the passage of vehicles along and over it, and the same shall be laid and maintained under the directions and supervision of the Board of Public Works of said city.

SEC. 3. The privileges hereby granted shall be enjoyed subject to all general ordinances that now are, or that hereafter may be in force, concerning railroads.

SEC. 4. The said grant or permission is hereby expressly limited to a period of ten years from and after the passage of this ordinance, and unless otherwise expressly provided shall be taken up at the expiration of said time by the said parties, their heirs or assigns, and the said streets be put in good condition for travel.

SEC. 5. This grant is made upon the further condition that the said parties shall keep and maintain twenty-four feet on the west side of said railroad track so laid by them, in good condition, by filling, planking or macadamizing, as the Common Council or the Board of Public Works may from time to time order and direct.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, S. D.

Ald. Knickerbocker, of Committee on Streets and Alleys S. D., to whom had been referred an ordinance for a second assessment for paving South Water street from Clark street to Franklin street, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman and Clark—26.

Noes—None.

Also,

Of the same committee to whom was referred an ordinance for a second assessment for paving South Water street from Wabash avenue to Michigan avenue, submitted a report recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Report concurred in, and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman and Clark—26.

Noes—None.

Ald. Barrett, of the same committee, to whom had been referred an ordinance for the extension of the alley running north and south between Third and Fourth avenues west and adjoining Blocks 6, 7, and 8, assessor's second division of Sec. 21, submitted a report recommending that the ordinance be not passed.

Ald. Carter, of the same committee, submitted a minority report recommending that the ordinance be passed.

Ald. Barrett moved to concur in the majority report.

Ald. Carter moved as an amendment, to concur in the minority report and pass the ordinance.

The question was first taken on Ald. Carter's amendment, to concur in the minority report, and it was lost by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Shimp, Carter, Wilmarth, Frisbee, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Lawson, Shackford, Clark—14.

Noes—Ald. Knickerbocker, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Woodard, Rub, Woodman—12.

The question recurring on the motion of Ald. Barrett to adopt the majority report, it was lost by the following vote:

Ayes—Aldermen Knickerbocker, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Franzen, Rub, Woodman—12.

Noes—Aldermen Gage, Shimp, Carter, Wilmarth, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Proudfoot, Lawson, Shackford, Clark—1[illegible].

Ald. Woodman moved that both reports and the ordinance be laid on the table. Carried.

STREETS AND ALLEYS, N. D.

Ald. Rub of Committee on Streets and Alleys, N. D., to whom had been referred the petition of Hugh Ritchie and others, praying for the opening of the alley through Block 4, Sheffield's Subdivision of Astor's Addition, submitted a report adverse to the prayer of the petitioners.

Ald. Franzen of the same committee, submitted a minority report, recommending that the prayer of the petitioners be granted.

Ald. Clark moved that both reports be laid over and published. Carried.

The following is the majority report:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, to whom was referred the communication of the Board of Public Works in regard to the petition of Hugh Ritchie and [illegible] for the [illegible] the same under advisement [illegible] your committee have given the subject full consideration, but find [illegible] for a change of their original [illegible] recommend the [illegible] by the Board of Public [illegible] 12, 1866.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

The undersigned, of the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division, [illegible] alley in the north half of block [illegible] subdivision of Astor's Addition [illegible] together with a petition of [illegible] others, for the opening of [illegible] of the Board of Public Works [illegible] having had the same under advisement [illegible] to present this, his minority report [illegible] that under the circumstances [illegible] Council cannot order this vacation [illegible] their powers, and without doing [illegible] the rights of other property holders [illegible]

The act of Legislature which gives [illegible] power to vacate alleys was approved [illegible] 1865, and reads as follows:

SEC. 1. "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly [illegible] the corporate authorities of any [illegible] have power to vacate streets and alleys [illegible] streets and alleys, upon a petition [illegible] the property holders upon said street [illegible]

"The benefits and damages [illegible] altering or vacating any street [illegible] alley or part of alley [illegible] and determined in manner [illegible] incorporating such city or town, or by [illegible] thereof in other cases."

The vacation in this case is asked for by a property holder on said alley [illegible] made to it by ten owners of property [illegible] 352 feet, on said alley.

Under the circumstances, I would [illegible] passing an ordinance for this vacation [illegible] the law regulating such [illegible] the city liable in an action for damages.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

[illegible] of Committee on Streets and Alleys [illegible]

Ald. Proudfoot of the same committee, to whom had been referred an ordinance [illegible] the south side of Menomonee street [illegible] to Sedgwick street, submitted [illegible] recommending the passage of the ordinance.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, [illegible] Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, [illegible] work, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, [illegible] Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, [illegible] foot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, [illegible]

Noes—None.

[illegible]

Ald. Gastfield, of [illegible] Alleys, West Division [illegible] an ordinance for a [illegible] Chicago avenue, from [illegible] street, reported in favor of the passage of the ordinance.

Report concurred in and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, [illegible] Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, [illegible] work, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, [illegible] Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, [illegible] foot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, [illegible]—26.

Noes—None.

Ald. Woodard, of same committee [illegible] referred an ordinance for sidewalk [illegible] Elizabeth street from West [illegible] West Randolph street, submitted [illegible] mending the passage of the ordinance.

Report concurred in, and ordinance passed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, [illegible] Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, [illegible] work, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, [illegible] Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, [illegible] foot, Rub, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, [illegible]—26.

Noes—None.

PUBLIC [illegible]

Alderman Carter of Committee [illegible] to whom was referred the petition of [illegible] and Armstrong in relation to [illegible] of Correction, submitted a report [illegible] that the communication [illegible] Special Committee [illegible]

Report accepted [illegible]

[illegible]

Of the same Committee [illegible] recommending the sale of [illegible]

Alderman Woodman moved [illegible] cation be referred to the [illegible] tion, for his opinion upon [illegible] the money [illegible] Carried.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Ald. McRoy, by unanimous consent [illegible] the petition of John Linden [illegible] which was, on motion of Ald. W[illegible]

Referred to the Mayor with power to act.

[illegible]

Ald. Woodard of Select Committee [illegible] of the dead from the "[illegible]" a report of the action of [illegible] motion of Ald. Woodman, [illegible]

Accepted and ordered to be published.

The following is the report:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Your Committee on the [illegible] whom was referred the [illegible] said "tract," and the [illegible] having had the same under advisement [illegible] they have entered upon [illegible] with the vote of the Council [illegible] a Superintendent and located [illegible] Collector's Room, in the Court House [illegible] may be found at any time during [illegible] We have also arrived upon [illegible] lots in Rosehill, Graceland, Oakwoods and [illegible] German Evangelical Lutheran [illegible] are 800 lot owners, of whom [illegible] in exchange of lots, and [illegible] who have signified their [illegible] Your committee are pleased [illegible] owners who have visited [illegible] incendent, or with whom [illegible] expressed entire satisfaction [illegible] made by the Council, and [illegible] relieving the city from the [illegible] placed. Your committee [illegible] all owners of lots in [illegible] selection of grounds [illegible] named cemeteries [illegible] from the [illegible] this "Tract" [illegible] equal rate to [illegible] sooner [illegible] selection. [illegible] will save the city much expense [illegible] set promptly.

Respectfully submitted,

W. WOODARD,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, [illegible]

Chicago, April [illegible], 1866.

Ald. Carter of the Select Committee [illegible] was referred the several reports [illegible] nances, presented by the Board [illegible] for tunnelling the [illegible] of [illegible] River, submitted a report [illegible] sage of an ordinance for the [illegible] of a tunnel at [illegible] Street.

Ald. Moore moved that the report be laid over and published. Carried.

The following is the report:

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago in Common Council assembled:

Your special committee to whom was referred the report and ordinance for the [illegible] tunnels under the Chicago River [illegible] same under advisement, beg leave to [illegible] following report:

The subject of tunnels [illegible] Council at the present time, is [illegible] cated and encumbered with conflicting [illegible]

This difficulty arises in a great measure from the want of a sufficient appropriation of [illegible] ance, to induce property holders to [illegible] requisite amount to aid in their construction.

In the first place a contract has [illegible] for the construction of a tunnel [illegible] street, subject, however, to certain [illegible] which have not as yet been complied [illegible] there seems to be little prospect [illegible] they ever will be. On that account [illegible] tion has been made by a joint committee [illegible] Council appointed to consider [illegible] transfer the proposed tunnel at W[illegible] to Adams street; provided the amount [illegible] dollars should be subscribed by the property holders in that vicinity to aid in its construction [illegible] though they have made a commendable [illegible] their subscriptions, it still falls far short of the required amount.

While the matter thus lingers for [illegible] "material aid," a large number of [illegible] the North and South Divisions have [illegible] the construction of a tunnel connecting [illegible] Divisions, with the assurance that [illegible] holders and individuals interested [illegible] raise the required amount on their part.

The necessity for a tunnel connecting [illegible] Divisions seems to be nearly as great as between the South and West Divisions [illegible] the property-holders come forward [illegible] the requisite amount, we are of the opinion [illegible] they should be preferred, and the [illegible] built, should be for their accommodation.

This new method of connecting the [illegible] visions of the city by means of tunnels [illegible] bridges, as has been the universal custom heretofore, is an experiment, and there is [illegible] after a careful investigation and [illegible] probable success. While [illegible] to be that it will be a [illegible] plish all that can be desired [illegible] in the minds of many [illegible] committee would not feel [illegible] ing the construction of [illegible] second one should not be commenced [illegible] practicability and desirability [illegible] fully tested.

Should the experiment prove [illegible] will be ample time hereafter to [illegible] others as fast as the means and [illegible] will allow. Three different plans [illegible] were referred to your committee [illegible] from $262,000 to $300,000.

The only one that commended itself to your committee, both on account of its location [illegible] cost, was the one at State street [illegible] distinguish its mode of construction [illegible] cost of which is $[illegible], and less by [illegible] that of any other.

A portion of your committee [illegible] recommending the particular mode of [illegible] as shown by the plan presented [illegible] seemed to be grave doubts about [illegible] This plan of construction is to dredge [illegible] of the river down to the solid clay, and [illegible] in the excavated part with concrete [illegible] a solid crust, and then [illegible] with [illegible] the after the manner adopted at the [illegible] the lake. However, as the cost by [illegible] some $100,000 less than any other [illegible] and as Mr. Chesbrough, the Chief [illegible] great confidence in its practicability [illegible] your committee that competent and [illegible] had offered to give bonds for the [illegible] work in the manner proposed, [illegible] therefore, feel warranted in [illegible] struction of a tunnel at State street [illegible] with the method marked [illegible] as presented by the Board of Public Works [illegible] would recommend the passage of [illegible] ordinance.

W. H. CARTER,
SAMUEL SHACKFORD, [illegible]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Ald. Gage called up the ordinance for covering with cinders [illegible] street to Western avenue, laid over and [illegible] March 19, 1866, and moved its passage [illegible] of the committee and pass the ordinance.

The motion prevailed and the ordinance [illegible] ed by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, [illegible] Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, [illegible] work, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, [illegible] Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, [illegible] Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, [illegible]

Noes—None.

Ald. Holden called up the [illegible] tee on Finance, on the [illegible] by the Board of Public [illegible] case of the [illegible] avenue, Pearson, Pine and [illegible] moved the passage of the [illegible] prevailed, and the ordinance [illegible] noes, as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, [illegible] Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, [illegible] work, Hatch, Sherwin, [illegible] Talcott, Holden, Bixby, [illegible] Lawson, Shackford, [illegible]

Noes—None.

The following is the ordinance [illegible]

ORDINANCE [illegible] half of block [illegible] between [illegible] street, Pine street and [illegible]

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That the Board of Public Works be hereby authorized to purchase [illegible] Water Works of the city of Chicago [illegible] of the block of land bounded by [illegible] Chicago avenue and Pearson [illegible] Green Bay street [illegible] same shall not exceed [illegible]

Ald. Wicker called up [illegible] the [illegible]

Ald. Rub moved that the Council do [illegible] journ.

Ald. Wicker demanded the ayes and noes [illegible] the motion prevailed by the following vote:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Carter, [illegible] Wallwork, Hatch, [illegible] Holden, Bixby, Franzen, [illegible]—13.

Noes—Ald. Knickerbocker, [illegible] work, Talcott, [illegible]

And the Council stood adjourned.

A. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

C. Hopkinson offers lots 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75 in Block 8, [illegible]

[illegible]

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WARREN KIMBALL, Comptroller.

April 9, 1866.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

FINANCE.

Ald. Holden, of Committee on Finance, to whom has been referred the petition of Frank Morrison for remission of fine, submitted a report recommending that the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Report accepted and concurred in by ayes and noes as follows:

Ayes—Ald. Gage, Knickerbocker, Shimp, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, McRoy, Wilmarth, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Moore, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Franzen, Proudfoot, Rah, Lawson, Shackford, Woodman, Clark—26.

Noes—None.

ALSO,

Of the same committee, to whom had been referred a communication from the Board of Police Commissioners, asking for an additional appropriation [illegible]

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

[illegible]

A. TALCOTT,
SAMUEL MCROY,
JOSEPH SHERWIN.

An Ordinance authorizing the laying and operating certain Railroad Tracks by Wahl Brothers & Lightball.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

[illegible]

Also,

[illegible]

M. TALCOTT,
SAMUEL MCROY,
JOSEPH SHERWIN,
Committee.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

[illegible]

STREETS AND ALLEYS, S. D.

[illegible]

Noes—None.

[illegible]

STREETS AND ALLEYS, N. D.

[illegible]

To the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Chicago, in Common Council assembled:

[illegible]

Respectfully submitted,

W. WOODMAN,
CHAS. G. WICKER,
J. B. RICE, Mayor,
IVES LAWSON,
WALTER KIMBALL, Comptroller.

Chicago, April 9th, 1866.

[illegible]

W. H. CARTER,
SAMUEL SHACKFORD, } Special Committee.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1866.

[illegible]

The general markets to-day ruled quiet and easier—prices having followed gold downward.

There was increased activity in the Provision market to-day, but at lower prices. Mess Pork declined 15c per brl, with sales of 500 brls at $26.00—the market closing weak at that price. Clear Pork was sold at $26.00, and M. O. Pork at $24.50. Extra Mess Beef was in fair demand, with sales of 250 brls at $18.00, and 50 brls plain Mess Beef at $16.00. Sweet Pickled Hams were more active and held more firmly, with sales of 200 tres on p. t., and small lots at 15@15½c. Lard was dull and weak; we note a decline of ¼@½c per lb, with sales of 800 tcs prime Steam Leaf at 17½@17¾c.

The market for Highwines was neglected, and we quote the market nominal at $2.30@2.31.

The Flour market was quiet and unchanged, with sales at $6.87½@10.25 for common to fair White Winters; $6.75@7.50 for low grade to good Spring Extras, and $5.25 for Spring Supers.

The market for No. 1 Spring Wheat opened 1½@1¾c lower than at the close of 'Change yesterday, but subsequently, under the effect of a moderate speculative demand, advanced ¼@½c. Receipts in the Northwestern were quiet. No. 2 Spring was dull and 1@2c lower. The sales foot up 100,000 bu at $1.90 for White Winter by sample; $1.60 for Minnesota Club by sample; $1.24½@1.25¼ for No. 1 Spring, regular; $1.27@1.27½ for No. 1 in Northwestern; [illegible] for No. 2, and [illegible] for Rejected Spring—closing with buyers of No. 1 regular at $1.25¼, and sellers at $1.25½.

The Corn market was decidedly less active and the market declined ½@1c on parcels in store. The sales foot up 32,000 bu at 45@45½c for No. 1; 41½c for No. 2, and 40@41c for Rejected—closing at inside prices. For future delivery the market was also less active and ½c lower, with sales of 40,000 bu at 45½c for No. 1 in store, and 46½c for No. 1 afloat, for April and May delivery.

Oats were quiet and ¼@½c lower, with sales at 26@26¼c for No. 1, and 26½@26¾c for No. 2 Fresh; Winter receipts sold at 24c for No. 1, and 23@23½c for No. 2.

Rye was quiet and steady with sales at 52½@53c for No. 1, and 50c for No. 2 in store.

Barley was dull with light sales of Canada at 90c.

Timothy Seed is in light stock, and with a good demand the market is firm with a strong upward tendency. Holders of prime samples refuse the extreme figures of our quotations. Sales were made to-day at $4.00@4.50. Clover Seed was quiet and without any essential change, with sales at $5.25.

Salt was steady with sales of fine domestic at $2.50.

Tallow was quiet with sales at 10½c for city, and 10½c for prime country.

Groceries were quite active and the general market is steady and firm.

The following despatches were read to-day on 'Change:

NEW YORK, April 10.—Common flour easier. Wheat dull and steady. Corn firm. Pork lower at $26.50. Lard easier at 18½c. Whiskey steady. Gold, 126⅞.

LATER.

Flour heavy at $7.00@7.50. Wheat firm at $1.45 @1.58. Corn firmer at 80c. Oats heavy at 48@49c for new, and 55@57c for old. Whiskey firm at $2.32.

LATER.

In the afternoon the market for No. 1 Spring Wheat was dull and ½@1¼c lower—closing with free sellers at $1.24⅝ regular.

The Provision Trade at New York.

The following table shows the receipts of Provisions at New York during the three months ending March 31:

[illegible]

The following table shows the exports of Provisions for the same time:

[illegible]

Business at St. Louis.

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

[illegible]

The Breadstuffs Trade in New York.

The following table shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at New York for the three months ending March 31st:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat flour, bbls.	763,597	680,539	863,111
Corn meal, bbls.	101,858	115,586	104,016
Wheat, bush.	140,695	14,786	55,706
Rye, bush.	14,039	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	686,955	741,781	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	207,148	63,774	[illegible]
Peas, bush.	4,278	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bush.	518,786	614,992	[illegible]

The following table shows the exports of Breadstuffs for the same time:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Wheat flour, bbls.	496,503	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye flour, bbls.	1,251	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn meal, bbls.	29,298	27,762	[illegible]
Wheat, bush.	2,549,070	163,334	[illegible]
Rye, bush.	405	141	[illegible]
Oats, bush.	11,187	17,505	[illegible]
Barley, bush.	120	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bush.	66,467	13,964	15,141
Corn, bush.	65,483	110,236	1,590,011

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10.

There are few new features in the Dry Goods market since our last report. The leading jobbers report an active trade, and the market rules very steady. There are no changes in values worthy of notice. Delaines are quoted at 25c. Prints are steady and firm. Sheetings unchanged.

We quote closing prices as follows:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1866.

The receipts for the past twenty-four hours were: [illegible] feet of Lumber and [illegible] Shingles. The shipments were [illegible] feet of Lumber, [illegible] Shingles and [illegible] Lath. The receipts and shipments for the past week and since Jan. 1st were:

[illegible]

There is nothing doing in cargoes. None of the lumber ports are yet open, though several cargoes of shingles have arrived and were freely taken at full prices. In the yards there is a good demand for common building Lumber at a lower range of prices. Fencing is dull, though a good deal is being bought as a substitute for Flooring, which is relatively much higher. The upper qualities are held firm at our quotations. Shingles are very scarce and prices must be quoted higher. Lath is also quite scarce and firm.

We quote closing prices as follows:

[illegible]

The Missouri Democrat, of the 9th, gives the following losses by the recent fire at St. Louis by which five large steamboats were destroyed:

[illegible]

The Philadelphia Press of the 7th instant contains the following:

[illegible]

—The suspension of James H. Clapp & Co., bankers, in Boston, is announced. They had gone too deep into petroleum.

—The Stevens Point, (Wis.,) Lumberman says that the bank of Stevens Point has been closed out, paying 40 cents on the dollar to depositors. [illegible]

—A dry goods firm, which started in New York in January last, with $250,000 capital, has just failed, the capital having been exhausted, and the firm finding itself $100,000 in debt.

—The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway for the week ending April 7, were:

[illegible]

New York Stock Market.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, April 10, 1866.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

The following table shows the movement in produce during the past week, also from Jan. 1st to date:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE, }
TUESDAY EVENING, April 10. }

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade report, the receipts and shipments since our last issue compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that the shipments and receipts are really those of the day preceding:

[illegible]

The market to-day has been fairly active. The quality of stock on sale has been above the general average, and with a liberal attendance of buyers all offerings found ready sale at an advance over our last week's rates of at least 50c ♥ 100 lbs. The Eastern market is favorable for shippers, and this class of purchasers have taken hold with a good show of energy. With the exception of a few small lots which were taken by city butchers, shippers have been the only operators.

[illegible]

There is scarcely any stock in the yards unsold.

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the returns made to the Board of Trade we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

TIME TABLE.

Leave Madison street. | Leave Stock Yards.

[illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

TUESDAY EVE., April 10, 1866.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS—There is some inquiry for grain freights, and we report engagements [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day 700 bu; shipped, none. [illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

ALCOHOL—[illegible]

BEANS—There is nothing doing, and the market [illegible]

BROOM CORN—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BAGGING—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COAL—There is scarcely anything doing in Hard Coal, [illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

FISH—The market is fairly active and prices steady at following quotations:

[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—Are in steady request at the following quotations:

[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—Are in steady request and firm. We quote:

[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Are moderately active and [illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Steady and unchanged, as follows:

[illegible]

PAPER—Quiet at our quotations:

[illegible]

PAINTS—[illegible]

PAPER STOCK—Quiet and unchanged as follows:

[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—Market dull and nominal, at [illegible]

PIG IRON—Quiet and nominal at prices given below:

[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

[illegible]

RICE—Is in steady demand and firm at previous rates, viz:

[illegible]

SOAPS—Are steady and unchanged. We quote:

[illegible]

STARCH—The following are the agents' quotations:

[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are more active. [illegible]

SALERATUS AND SODA—Are in steady demand, [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

Flax Seed—Sales: 3 bags at $2.25.

TEAS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE—The market [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED . . . . April 10th.

[illegible]

CLEARED . . . . April 10th.

[illegible]

General Notices.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

THORNTON;

OR,

THE YOUNGER BROTHER.

NOTICES FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS.

[illegible]

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher,
22 Ann-st., New York.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
IN
KANSAS CITY, MO.,
For Sale at Public Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on

THURSDAY, May 10th, '66,

On the premises, that well-known hotel,

The Gillis House, Kansas City, Mo.

This house is a four story brick hotel, containing about forty rooms, situated on the Levee at Kansas City, near the steamboat landing of the Missouri River, and the railroad station of the Pacific Railroad. Having been occupied as a first-class hotel for ten years past, [illegible] The location of Kansas City at the junction of the Missouri and Kansas rivers, and the speedy extension of the Pacific Railroad west of the River, insure the rapid growth of Kansas City, and will doubtless make it the principal point of business west of St. Louis, and the headquarters for the immense freighting business of Santa Fe.

Terms of sale, cash on delivery of deed; or, if desired by the purchaser, sixty per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, with interest at ten per cent per annum.

Five hundred dollars to be paid by the purchaser at time of sale. For further information apply to

QUINCY A. FAU CE,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Bartow Iron Works

Cass County, Georgia.

We offer for sale this valuable property, situated near the track of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, 45 miles northwest of Atlanta. This property is surrounded by a healthy and productive country abounding in mineral wealth, such as coal, iron, copper, slate, lime, gold, &c. The company have perfect titles to 1,371 acres; 640 acres are heavily timbered and accessible by good roads; of this 220 acres are cultivatable, 621 acres are cleared, of which 310 acres are first-class bottom lands in a compact body on Pumpkin Vine Creek; in another point is 50 acres of excellent second bottom; the remaining 371 acres is rough mountain land, valuable only for the rock quarries and mineral beds upon it. The furnace is within 500 feet of the Western and Atlantic Railroad with a turnout switch, and only two miles from Allatoona depot. These works were in successful operation during the war, until damaged by the advance of the Union Army. A recent carefully prepared estimate by a reliable engineer, estimates that it will not cost exceeding $3,000 to repair the damages and give the Works the capacity of 1,800 tons of hot blast iron per annum. The ore is a brown hematite and contains about 78 per cent of metallic iron, and is inexhaustible in quantity. A lead of gold bearing quartz enters the property, and the entire land is in immediate proximity to the celebrated Allatoona Gold Mines. Inexperienced miners have obtained remunerative profits by digging gold on these lands.

We have a complete map and an accurate description of these lands in our office, and will be pleased to open a correspondence, or show them in person, to any parties desirous of investing in such property.

When the healthy climate, pure water, productive soil, and convenient transportation, the minerals that have been discovered on this land, (Gold, Iron, Copper, and an excellent article of Graphite), are considered, we think that we can safely say no more desirable property in this State could now be purchased.

We will sell it at a great bargain for cash. CLAYTON, ADAIR & PURSE, General Commission Merchants, No. 18 Alabama-st., Atlanta, Georgia.

March 28th, 1866.

TO MILLINERS.

Your attention is called to the R. I. W. Double Brace Bonnet Frame, found by experience to be the best frame in use to retain its shape and give grace to the Bonnet. Sold by all first-class Millinery Houses.

WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR,

For corporations and manufacturing concerns, capable of controlling with the utmost accuracy the motions of a watchman or patrolman. Manufactured by J. E. BUERK, 47 Congress-st., Boston. Send for circular.

ATTENTION, CIGARMAKERS—There will be an open meeting of the Cigar Makers' Union on WEDNESDAY, April 11th, at Bauman's Hall, 164 and 166 Randolph street. All Journeymen Cigar Makers are cordially invited. Door open at 8 o'clock. All members of the Union are requested to be present at 8 o'clock, sharp.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Business Cards

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of [illegible]

West Fitchburg, Mass.

Lime.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

WM. KERR & CO.,

No. 96 West Lake Street,

Manufacturers of

WISCONSIN LIME,

and dealers in CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, &c. [illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned, General Western Agent of the AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, has removed his Office to [illegible]

WM. S. BREWSTER.

Special Notices

Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

[illegible]

Sold by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the past twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouched in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 134 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published [illegible], free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Dr. Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

☞ Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, timidity, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Detler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Oh, Mr. Ring! Mr. Ring!!

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is doing WONDERS. It is THE great Hair Restorative of the age. Warranted to restore Gray Hair to its original color, prevent baldness, remove dandruff, and cure all diseases of the scalp.

N. B.—It is the CLEANEST, best PERFUMED, QUICKEST WORKING, of anything of the kind in the market. Thousands are daily testifying to its merits. Certificates to the truth of this may be found with our Wholesale Agents, SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Nos. 1 and 3 Randolph street, Chicago.

It is too Cheap.

There can be nothing so certain to cure a severe cold whether it be settled in the head, or breast, the lungs or bowels, as Radway's Ready Relief—only it is too cheap for some people. It gives ease in a few minutes. It disposes of the pain directly. It produces perspiration; and acting energetically upon the stomach, the bladder, the skin &c., rapidly throws off all the morbid matter produced by the derangement of the system, leaving the recuperative powers of nature to assert their authority, and restore the sufferer to perfect health. But then the remedy is too cheap. When you find that you have "caught a cold," as it is called, do not put off the use of Medicine until the simple "cold" has degenerated into a more serious disorder. Attack the enemy at once before he has had time to select his ground, intrench himself and erect fortifications. When you have pain in the back and a dull headache; when your bones all feel as if they had been beaten and your skin as if much bruised; when a lassitude overcomes you, as if you did not wish to move; when your appetite fades away, you constantly sneeze or cough, and you feel utterly unable to persuade yourself to go to work; when in short you have a "bad cold," lay out 25 cents for a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief, and in a few days you may become well. If you are ashamed of being cured so cheaply send for a doctor. He cannot, if he be a skillful practitioner, charge you less than five dollars, besides the price of his prescriptions. In a week or so he may restore you to health. If you should happen, on the contrary, to take one or two spoonfuls of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of sweetened water going to bed, you would probably rise up a well man in the morning. You would perspire the cold entirely out of you. At any rate two or three similar doses more would certainly accomplish the purpose. Radway's Ready Relief is the best thing in the world to cure a cold. It never fails. It has, we all know, but one fault as a remedy—it is too cheap. Sold by Druggists.

The trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago.

The Greatest Discovery in the World.

New treatment, the only way to cure venereal disease. Dr. R. ROSENBERG, lately arrived from Europe, cures all venereal diseases without giving the patient one dose of medicine, or regard to diet or fear of exposure, the same way as thousands were cured in London hospitals last year. Dr. R. is the importer of this celebrated cure, which has astonished the whole of Europe, and brought America's most celebrated physicians to Europe last winter to study this cure. [illegible] 13 and 14, Chicago. [illegible]

Dr. Foote's Advertisements.

OLD EYES MADE NEW, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Comfort and Cure

FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Croup.

How it may be easily Prevented; also Cause and Cure. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Confidential Information

FOR THE MARRIED.—Sent free in sealed envelope. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Medical Common Sense.

400 pages—100 Illustrations, $1.50. Sent by mail everywhere, post paid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a state of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a celebrated physician, and obtained his method of treatment, I desire to send it [illegible] which they can cure themselves. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6188, Chicago, Ill.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. Raphael. He unites the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to health, wealth and happiness. Call at Drug Store 212 East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye. No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. [illegible] New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, [illegible] the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Clerk's Office, [illegible] 1866, for dredging [illegible] to the aqueduct [illegible]

Parties making [illegible] improvements to receive estimate every [illegible] of the amount of work completed, and will be paid 85 per cent. [illegible] the certificate [illegible] maturing as follows: [illegible] one-eighth, April 15th, 1867; one-eighth, March 15th, 1868; one-eighth, [illegible]

Contractors are required to give bond with two acceptable sureties in the sum of five thousand dollars, to enter into contract [illegible]

City Clerk's Office, Toledo, O., April 3d, 1866.

SWAMP LAND

DITCHING!

We will receive up to 12 o'clock on Thursday the 22 day of May next,

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the following described swamp land ditching in [illegible]

[illegible]

Charles Baldwin, Drainage Com'r.

City Notices

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CHICAGO, April [illegible] }

Whereas, The Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered [illegible] Michigan street [illegible] Webster's Addition [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN WABASH AVENUE FROM TWELFTH TO TWENTY-SECOND STREET.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
[illegible] }

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following described lots, [illegible] to the general specifications on file in this office.

ASSR'S DIV. OF N. W. FRAC. ¼, SEC. 22, 39, 14.

[illegible]

HERRINGTON'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

SPRING'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

ASSR'S DIV. OF N. W. FRAC. ¼, SEC. 21, 39, 14.

[illegible]

HUGH MAHER'S SUB. OF PART N. W. FRACT. SEC. 22, 39, 14.

[illegible]

CLARK'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

ASSR'S DIV. OF S. W. FRAC. ¼, SEC. 22, 39, 14.

[illegible]

CHICAGO MARINE & FIRE INS. CO.'S ADD.

[illegible]

WM. JONES' ADDITION.

[illegible]

ASSR'S DIV. OF S. W. FRAC. ¼, SEC. 22, 39, 14.

[illegible]

GEORGE SMITH'S ADDITION.

[illegible]

GURLEY'S SUB. IN S. W. FRAC. ¼, SEC. 22, 39, 14.

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CHICAGO, April 7th, 1866. }

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that Prairie avenue, from the south side of Sixteenth street to the north side of Twenty-second street, be curbed with curb-stone, graded and graveled, and the cost thereof [illegible] said work to be done under the superintendence of the Board of Public Works, [illegible] two thousand [illegible] dollars be assessed upon the real estate deemed benefited by the improvement so ordered, according to the provisions of the Charter, as amended, in such case made and provided.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at Room No. 13, in the Court House, in said city, on Tuesday, the [illegible] day of April, A. D. 1866, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., to assess the amount of damages [illegible] said, by the Common Council to be assessed on the real estate deemed benefited by the said contemplated improvement.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CHICAGO, April [illegible] }

Whereas, the Common Council of the city of Chicago has ordered that [illegible] Canalport avenue, [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will pay the interest on Cook County Bonds, due the 1st of May, 1866, if the Coupons are presented at my office, No. 4 Court House, after the 11th and before the 20th of April, 1866.

EDW. S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

Chicago, April 7, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.

CHICAGO, April 5th, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Municipal Election of the City of Chicago will be holden on the 17th of April, A. D. 1866, for the election of one Alderman in each Ward.

A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR RE-GRAVELING MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CHICAGO, April [illegible] }

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 A. M. Saturday, [illegible] for re-graveling Michigan avenue, from Lake street to Park place, according to specifications on file at said office.

Said improvement will be paid for from the special assessment to defray its cost, when the same shall be collected.

Proposals must be addressed to the Board of Public Works, and endorsed "Proposals for Re-graveling Michigan avenue," and be accompanied by a bond, with sureties to be approved by the Board. The Board reserve the right to reject any bid not in accordance with the requirements of the specifications, or to reject all bids, and no proposal will be accepted unless the party offering it shall give evidence satisfactory to the Board that he has the necessary experience, energy and ability for doing the work, is trustworthy, and has sufficient pecuniary resources.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook—ss. CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE, Room No. 14, Chicago, March [illegible]

Public notice is hereby given that I have received Warrants [illegible] for collection, [illegible]

Warrant No. [illegible], North, dated March [illegible], 1866, and issued for the collection of a special assessment levied for the filling, grading and planking an alley in Block [illegible] Kinzie's Addition to Chicago.

[illegible]

All persons interested in said assessments are requested to make payment at my office, [illegible] in default of such payment [illegible] collected at the cost and expense of the persons liable therefor.

A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT FOR DAMAGES FOR STRAIGHTENING EIGHTEENTH STREET, READY FOR PAYMENT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CHICAGO, March 31, 1866. }

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works that the money is in the hands of the City Treasurer, ready to be paid over to the owner or owners entitled to the damages awarded for the straightening of Eighteenth street from the South Branch of the Chicago River to Lumber street, and that after ten days from the date hereof, the city of Chicago will proceed to take possession of the property condemned for the purpose of straightening said street.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
CHICAGO, April 4th, 1866. }

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago has ordered that [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR PRIVATE DRAINS ON WEST MADISON AND WEST RANDOLPH STREETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
[illegible] }

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Public Works, at their office, until 11 A. M. [illegible]

[illegible]

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

Medicinal.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

One trial will prove that

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those many forms of FEMALE DISEASE, WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, [illegible]

Read the following:

LAFAYETTE, Ky., June [illegible], 186[illegible].

[illegible]

C. J. NORTHINGTON, M. D.

See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle. Price $1.50. [illegible]

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, BILIOUSNESS, [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar four boxes will be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the Diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. ☞ Let no one be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents.
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.

☞ THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH is a book of 96 pages, and is a complete Family guide to the causes, prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Sent by mail post paid on the receipt of 25 cents by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William street, N. Y.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO.,
H. SCOVIL, Chicago, Ill.
GREENE & BUTTON, H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
PARDEE & CLARK, Madison, Wis.
ALLEN & YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa.
BENTON, BROTHERS & CO., [illegible], Iowa.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Minn.

And by Dealers Everywhere.

Roback's Bitters.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Fever Complaints,
Depression of Spirits,
Sudden Flashes of Heat,
Dimness of Vision,
Trouble with the Bowels.

ROBACK'S BITTERS

CURE

Prostration of the System,
Dyspepsia, Constipation,
Sick Headache,
Pain in the Chest,
Pain in the Back,
Nervous Headache,
Bilious Headache,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nervous Debility.

FOR SALE BY

Druggists Everywhere.

Saddlery, Leather, &c.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake-St.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

Horse Collars, Fly Nets,

LEATHER,

CARRIAGE GOODS,

Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber.

Have the LARGEST and BEST Assorted Stock to be found in the West.

Railroads.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE NO. 12 WILLIAM STREET,
NEW YORK, March [illegible], 1866.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. The stock transfer books will be closed on the [illegible] inst., at [illegible] and reopened on the 19th proximo at 10 a. m.

E. P. BARTHOLT, Secy.

Government Sales.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., April 2d, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Will be sold at public auction at Camp Douglas, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, April 11th, at 11 o'clock a. m., One Building containing about 75,000 feet lumber. Iron Water Pipe 2 and 3 inch, about 3,000 feet.

Terms—Cash in U. S. Currency. L. B. CHIBBE, Bvt. Col. and Depot Quartermaster U. S. Army.

GREAT SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
[illegible] }

Will be sold at public auction at the Government Clothing Warehouse, on the river, Jeffersonville, Indiana, on Monday, the [illegible] of April, 1866, at 11 o'clock a. m., [illegible]

The Coats are new, and are sold because they are inferior in color and material—they are mostly grey and black.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

G. A. HULL,
M. S. K., U. S. Army.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES, by direction of Bv't Brig. Gen. [illegible], Chief Depot Q. M.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Government corral, north of Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., [illegible] commencing on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue (at the rate of [illegible] per day) until [illegible] of twenty thousand or more. [illegible]

Terms—Currency—U. S. Treasury notes.

[illegible]

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, [illegible] at same hour and place.

THO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKEY, WINES, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1866. }

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the JUDICIARY SQUARE WAREHOUSE, [illegible] on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the Army, viz:

[illegible]

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

Legal.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss. Circuit Court of Cook County of the March Term, A. D. 1866. In Chancery.

[illegible]

THOMAS ALLEN,
Special Commissioner.

N. B.—Abstracts of Title may be seen at [illegible]

MANHOOD:

HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!

Just Published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the RADICAL CURE (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance. [illegible]

"A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers."

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box 4586.

Medicinal.

The great Strengthening Tonic.

(NOT A WHISKEY PREPARATION.)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever,

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,

AND

Diseases of Camp Life.

☞ Soldiers, citizens, male or female, adult or youth, will find in these Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER and DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

Hoofland's German Bitters

This Bitters has performed more cures!

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAS MORE TESTIMONY!

HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT!

Than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion

AND WILL PAY $1,000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Will cure every case of

Chronic or Nervous Debility, and Diseases of the Kidneys.

F

Observe the following symptoms:

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs. Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS

Is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make drunkards, but is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

W. D. SEIGFRIED,
No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

[From the Rev. J. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

J. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach.

D. MERRIGE.

N

[From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

[illegible]

Yours truly,

WILLIAM SMITH,
[illegible] Hutchinson st., Philadelphia.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS! See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle. Price, Single Bottle, ONE DOLLAR, or a half dozen for FIVE DOLLARS.

☞ Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

☞ Principal Office and Manufactory, 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY

DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

And he MUST get it. Tell him

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

AND

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. The testimonials [illegible]

BUY IT. TRY IT.

BE CURED.

Price, One Dollar.

Sold everywhere. H. SCOVIL Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

CHEROKEE CURE

THE GREAT

Indian Medicine,

[illegible]

The Cherokee Cure will restore health and vigor, stop the emissions, [illegible]

DR. W. R. MERWIN, [illegible] Walker street, N. Y.

Cherokee Remedy,

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases which require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the

CHEROKEE INJECTION,

[illegible]

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
37 Walker street, N. Y.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR EXCHANGE.—I will trade [illegible]

Stomach Bitters.

PROTECTIVE

MEDICATION.

"Preserve and regulate, not destroy," is a maxim that holds good in the science of medicine as well as in the science of government. For more than two thousand years it was considered necessary by physicians to prostrate their patients in order to cure them. The sketch that Le Sage gives of Dr. Sangrado, in his story of Gil Blas, would fit almost any of the medical men who flourished a century ago. Blistering, bleeding, purging, salivation, sudorifics, and water-gruel were their main reliance. That sort of practice has of late years been in a great measure abandoned, though there are a few medical fossils who continue to insist that depletion is "the sovereign'st thing in the world" for people whose disease has already depleted almost to death's door. The great majority of the faculty, however, entertain a different opinion, and endeavor to assist Nature in putting down Disease instead of helping disease to put down Nature. But here they meet with a very serious difficulty. The OFFICIAL MATERIA MEDICA does not supply them with the best means of effecting their object. This fact the most eminent men in the profession have honorably confessed. Let them speak for themselves.

Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS has told us in one of his treatises, that "the older physicians grow, the more skeptical they become of the virtues of their medicines."

Professor WILLARD PARKER, M.D., than whom no man stands higher in his profession on this side the Atlantic, says: "Of all sciences medicine is the most uncertain."

The profound MAGENDIE, one of the greatest surgeons and physicians that France ever produced, admitted that "colored water" was preferable to most of the drugs used in hospital practice. He said he knew this to be the truth from experience, for he had TRIED BOTH.

Professor B. H. DAVIS has put it on record that the "vital effects of medicine are very little understood."

Dr. J. MASON GOOD remarks that "the science of medicine is a BARBAROUS JARGON."

"Thousands," exclaimed Dr. FRANK, "are slaughtered in the quiet sick-room."

"I have NO FAITH WHATEVER in our medicines," says the distinguished Dr. BAILLIE.

"The medical practice of the present day is neither PHILOSOPHY NOR COMMON SENSE," is the dictum of Professor EVANS.

"Gentlemen," thundered Professor GREGORY, "ninety-nine out of every hundred medical facts are MEDICAL LIES!"

"Mercury has made more cripples than all wars combined," is the sentiment of Dr. MCCLINTOCK, of Philadelphia.

These are stronger expressions than a non-professional person, whatever he might think, would be apt to use; but as they are the volunteer assertions of some of the most celebrated regular practitioners of the age, there can be no harm in quoting them. They are perfectly true, as multitudes who have been "under treatment" know to their sorrow.

Under such circumstances, who can wonder that the feeble should seek for strength, or the sick for health, outside of the professional "Gilead;" or, that having found a "balm" in the preparation which forms the subject of this pamphlet, they should prefer it to the medicaments of the pharmacopoeia, which even those who prescribe them acknowledge to be generally unavailing, and sometimes dangerous and deadly.

HOSTETTER'S

Stomach Bitters!

Have been about fourteen years before the public. Their protective and remedial properties have been tested by millions of human beings, and their record is satisfactory. Their immense popularity, ever on the increase, is a better guaranty of their usefulness than any printed eulogy. It is not thus that FAILURES prosper.

Clear-sighted and unprejudiced members of the faculty have approved them, and they are now recommended in private practice by hundreds of family physicians.

The preparation has long since found its way into our military and civil hospitals. It is not unknown on the battlefield as a means of sustaining the vigor of soldier, faint with loss of blood, [illegible] as a invaluable medical [illegible] in the navy, [illegible] substitute for the alcoholic [illegible] was formerly served out to those under the name of "grog." These facts carry their own comment with them, and they are submitted as premises from which every intelligent reader can draw his own conclusion.

TESTIMONY

OF A

FEW WELL KNOWN CITIZENS,

SELECTED

From a mass of letters, a mere abstract of which would fill an octavo volume.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, the celebrated novelist, writes, that when a martyr to chronic dyspepsia and nervous headache, brought on by incessant literary labor, she tried the Bitters, at the instance of a friend, and found them, to use her own words, "the right combination of remedies" for her distressing case. The cure they effected was complete and lasting; and ever since she has used the article in her household as "a standard family cordial."

JOHN W. BROMAUGH, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, in the Navy Department, testifies that he was a sufferer from dyspepsia of such a terrible type that during six years he never knew one night of uninterrupted sleep; yet the Bitters entirely removed the disease and by continuing to use them as a preventive he protected his return. He states further, that a single dose will always relieve him of the most acute headache in FIFTEEN MINUTES.

Professor HYNDMAN, of Univ. Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Canada East, says that the Bitters have renovated his constitution and his appetite, and escaped him from the violent bilious attacks to which he had long been subject. His communication concludes as an act of "duty," and recommends the article to his friends as the best remedy for indigestion and loss of spirits he has ever tried.

EDWARD [illegible] ELLIS, Esq., of Raritan, N. J., acknowledges with thankfulness "a permanent restoration of the digestive organs to their natural healthy tone" by the operation of the Bitters.

A letter from Mr. JACOB FAUSSET, of New Benton, Hamilton county, Indiana, announces that his wife, who had been a victim of chronic dyspepsia for TEN YEARS, has been so much relieved by six bottles of the preparation that "she considers herself cured, and would recommend the Stomach Bitters to all similarly afflicted."

Mrs. GRIGG, wife of the Rev. John Grigg, of New York, has conveyed such great benefit from the Bitters, that her husband transmits her thanks to the proprietors. Her difficulty was pain in the right side. Mr. G. states she knows the medicine's most beneficial tonic and a gentle laxative.

SAMUEL BYERS, a patient in the new Convalescent Camp, near Alexandria, Va., says the Bitters are well known in the army as the best preparation to use for diseases of the stomach. He adds, that "any soldier suffering as WITHOUT IT, for it is not only a restorative, but a preventive of almost all diseases a soldier is subject to."

Such is the tenor of the correspondence received by the proprietors [illegible] every mail, at the manufactory in Pittsburgh. The few letters above are merely given as specimens of its general character, and as valuable information from the [illegible] by those who have been relieved to those who suffer.

It is not necessary, at this late day, to publish more testimonials, as a means of [illegible] this

GREAT NATIONAL SPECIFIC.

It has obtained a firm hold of the confidence of the public, and reached its present position as a

Standard Preparation

Of the first class, through the legitimate medium of experimental demonstration. No one pretends to impugn its medical merits. They are everywhere conceded.

HOSTETTER'S

CELEBRATED

Stomach Bitters!

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

Pittsburgh, Penn'a.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from First Page.]

[illegible]

NEW MILITARY ORDERS.

[illegible]

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

[illegible]

INDIAN TREATY.

A treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Bois Fort band of Chippeway Indians, ceding a district in Northern Minnesota, near Lake Superior, known as the Vermillion Lake Gold District, where a large number of miners are already assembled. The treaty will be ratified by the Senate in a few days.

HOW THE PRESIDENT VIEWS THE MATTER.

[illegible]

PRO CONTRA.

[illegible]

APPOINTMENT.

Major General T. J. Wood has, in addition to his duties as District Commander of the State of Mississippi, been appointed by the Secretary of War Assistant Commissioner to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for that State. [illegible]

PARDONS.

[illegible]

LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH.

[illegible]

NOMINATIONS FOR 1868.

[illegible]

PRESENTATION.

[illegible] "from the worshippers of the true God, the God of Light, Life and Love."

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

[illegible]

A NEW FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

[illegible]

THE COURTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

RECONSTRUCTION NEEDED.

[illegible]

THE TEST OATH.

[illegible]

THE PARIS EXPOSITION BILL.

[illegible]

SENATOR DAVIS' SPEECH.

[illegible]

GEN. HOWARD.

[illegible]

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

[illegible]

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

[illegible]

CONFIRMATIONS.

[illegible]

THE DEFICIENCY BILL APPROVED.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

Mr. CHANLER, of N. Y., [illegible]

Mr. DRIGGS, of Mich., [illegible]

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., [illegible]

Mr. CULLOM, of Ill., [illegible]

Mr. RAYMOND, [illegible]

Mr. FARQUHAR [illegible]

Mr. RAYMOND [illegible]

Mr. PIKE [illegible]

Mr. RAYMOND [illegible]

Mr. ANCONA, [illegible]

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, [illegible]

Mr. SCHENCK [illegible]

Mr. KASSON [illegible]

Mr. DONNELLY [illegible]

Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SUPREME COURT, OTTAWA, ILL., April 10.

[illegible]

FROM FENIA.

Excitement at the New York Headquarters—Address by President Roberts—Large Gathering of the Faithful at Eastport, Me.—Arrests in Canada—Excitement in the Provinces.

[illegible]

FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

[illegible]

FROM DES MOINES.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, April 10.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Resolutions Calling upon Senator Doolittle to Resign.

MADISON, Wis., April 10.—[illegible]

FROM LAFAYETTE, IND.

Case Under the Civil Rights Bill.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 10.—[illegible]

Enlargement of the N. Y. Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 10.—[illegible]

THE FRESHET IN IOWA.

Great Havoc Among Mills on Cedar River—Melancholy Disaster—Three Men Drowned at Rush Creek.

[From the Mitchell County Press, 5th inst.]

[illegible]

Rejoicings.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, April 10.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired to-day in honor of the passage of the Civil Rights Bill over the President's veto.

THE CITY.

FIRE IN A CARRIAGE FACTORY.—[illegible]

WESTERN ENERGY.—[illegible]

OTAHEITAN AND CHINESE SUGAR.—[illegible]

LIVE IN THE COUNTRY.—[illegible]

THE BADGER CASE.—[illegible]

THE LIVINGSTONE ARREST.—[illegible]

FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.—[illegible]

MR. CORNING'S LECTURE.—[illegible]

GOOD TEMPLAR'S CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—[illegible]

CHICAGO SOAPS.—[illegible]

LOCAL MATTERS.

Pickpockets, Attention!—$50 Reward. [illegible]

Itch! Itch!! Itch!!! Scratch! Scratch!! Scratch!!! [illegible]

[illegible]

A Cold Seems a Small Affair.—[illegible]

To Inventors.—American and Foreign Letters Patent procured; [illegible]

An Episode in Laconics.—[illegible]

Smoke Burning—Sofartype.—[illegible]

Brick Machine—The National Brick Machine [illegible] ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, [illegible] Broadway, New York.

Colgate's Aromatic Vegetable Soap.—[illegible]

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, [illegible]

G. W. Blatteman, Bookseller & Stationer, [illegible]

Mrs. A. H. Smith, 124 State street, will [illegible]

Card.—Mrs. A. G. Smith, 124 State street, [illegible]

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup [illegible]

Pure Water.—Go to Dalton & Co., 71 Lake street, [illegible]

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College [illegible]

Go to our friend S. F. Merrill's for [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

[illegible]

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Closing Day.

[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

[illegible]

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Stock and Money Market.

[illegible]

New York Market.

[illegible]

New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Market.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

Large and Extensive Assortment of RICH AND MEDIUM Second-hand Household Furniture, Gas Fixtures, Splendid Weltes, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Piano-forte, Bedding, Large French Plate Mantle Glass, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS CARPET, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, April 13th, at 10 o'clock,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

STOCK CUSTOM MADE

Clothing, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, and India Rubber Goods,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Watches [illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

1,000 ROLLS WALL PAPER

Silver Plated Ware, Flint Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD Furniture, Brussels Carpets, China, [illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

GENTEEL HOUSE FURNITURE.

Brussels Carpets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—By virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, [illegible]

B. T. LEE, City Auctioneer.

General Notices.

A GRAND CHANCE

FOR INVESTMENT.

We wish to call the attention of Farmers and others to

ROWELL'S PATENT

Portable Field Fence.

[illegible]

High Winds and is not Movable by Animals.

At the same time it is Portable and can be changed with little trouble.

[illegible]

L. A. WILDER & CO.

POWERS'

Patent Perpetual Broom!

[illegible]

CHAS. E. BROWNE,

Room 11 Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

MASONIC BOOKS.

Tactics for Knight Templar	$1.25
Digest of Masonic Law	2.00
Masonic Jurisprudence	2.00
Lexicon of Freemasonry	3.50
Freemason's Pocket Library	1.50
Webb's Freemason Monitor	1.25
Freemason's Working Monitor	1.00
Dictionary & Manual of Masonic Law	1.00
Masonic Harp	.75

Sent by mail on receipt of the above prices.

A. W. POLLARD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Military & Regalia Goods,

MASONIC MERCHANDISE,

AND MASONIC BOOKS,

No. 6 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

VERY DESIRABLE

MILL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

ORIENTAL MILLS.

[illegible]

Artesian Well Ice!

[illegible]

Coming Summer.

[illegible]

CANCERS CURED.

[illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—The drugs, bottles, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—The [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap—To Photographers. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Drug Store—The [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel—The Petroleum House, [illegible]

FOR SALE—An A No. 1 Canal Boat. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, lease and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—A rare chance for [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class fancy [illegible]

FOR SALE—Patent—Just obtained. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Engines, two [illegible]

FOR SALE—The lease of a desirable building [illegible]

FOR SALE—Lease and furniture [illegible]

FOR SALE—Saloon—Half interest [illegible]

FOR SALE—A team of dark grey [illegible]

FOR SALE—One new top buggy, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Robinhood Stallion, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Newfoundland Dog, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Grist and Saw Mill, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Western County and State Rights [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horse, harness, and [illegible]

FOR SALE—Stock, lease and fixtures [illegible]

FOR SALE—Goods and fixtures of [illegible]

FOR SALE—A first-class Photograph [illegible]

FOR SALE—Sixteen heavy young [illegible]

FOR SALE—An old established [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Boarding House [illegible]

FOR SALE—At First Cost—Until [illegible]

FOR SALE—A fine Bay Family [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good horse, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two years' lease of [illegible]

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, [illegible] RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Horses—I have just received a splendid lot of Working and Driving Horses, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One 10 feet bed, 22 inch swing, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Hotel, in the City of Lacon, [illegible]

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

CHICAGO, April 10th, 1866.

MESSRS. JNO. B. DRAKE, PHILIP WADSWORTH, J. L. MARSH and others

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your very kind and flattering favor of the 7th instant, offering us a COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT at Crosby's Opera House at such time as may be convenient, permit us to express our most sincere thanks for this unexpected mark of the approval which our earnest efforts to elevate the character of Ethiopian Minstrelsy has met at your hands and those of the citizens of Chicago. If agreeable to you, we would suggest Tuesday evening, April 17th, as the occasion, and rest assured your approbation of our efforts will best incite us to renewed exertions to elevate the standard of our entertainments to greater excellence.

We are, gentlemen, with gratitude and respect, yours very truly,

SKIFF & GAYLORD.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager

MR. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements

MR. THOS. BARRY..........Stage Manager

Time altered—performance commences at 8.

This (Wednesday) afternoon, at the Grand Matinee, will be presented the successful comic drama of

THE MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

To conclude with

SOLON SHINGLE.

In the evening, the great spectacular comedy of

A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

LAST week of the celebrated original and colloquial tragedian,

MR. CHAS. DILLON.

To-night, WEDNESDAY, most positively the last night of

BELPHEGOR, THE MOUNTEBANK.

Belphegor..........Mr. Chas. Dillon.

Thursday—HAMLET.

Friday—Benefit of Mr. Chas. Dillon.

Saturday—Chas. Dillon Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

SKIFF AND GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

SEVENTH WEEK OF

OUR

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

WHO SLEPT IN NO. 9.

LES MISERABLES.

BONE SOLO—By the Inimitable DELAHANTY. NEW SALLY COME UP.

Matinee Every Saturday at 2½ o'clock.

MAMMOTH GIFT CONCERT

At Smith & Nixon's Hall,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Will Positively Take Place April 18th.

$30,000 TO BE DISTRIBUTED

In Gifts of 2000 Prizes.

The Highest $10,000! The Lowest $1.50.

Send in your orders soon if you would secure tickets.

9 TICKETS FOR $5.

[illegible]

VARIETIES THEATRE.

[illegible]

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Two-story and basement brick dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The best farm in the State of Illinois—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Some of the cheapest and most desirable residence lots [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very handsome [illegible]

FOR SALE—A well-finished two-story frame dwelling, [illegible]

FOR SALE—31 by 180 feet on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A very handsome [illegible]

FOR SALE—Handsome farm, 70 acres, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice house on Indiana avenue; [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new and elegant [illegible]

FOR SALE—At Kenosha, Wis., [illegible]

FOR SALE—House No. 404 Erie street, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Horne, 65 Clark street—[illegible]

FOR SALE—Cottage house on [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story frame [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, Michigan avenue residence, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on Park avenue, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—125 feet fronting on [illegible]

FOR SALE—The large 2-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and lot on [illegible]

FOR SALE—Very cheap, elegant [illegible]

FOR SALE—The valuable lot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—20 lots on Indiana [illegible]

FOR SALE—Store and Lot No. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Lease—Hotel [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two cottages on [illegible]

FOR SALE—A house containing [illegible]

FOR SALE—A nice cottage and [illegible]

FOR SALE—A beautiful new [illegible]

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot at a [illegible]

FOR SALE—6,000 acres choice [illegible]

FOR SALE—A splendid country residence 9 miles from Chicago, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Until April 15, 1866, [illegible] Inquire of E. CORNING, 232 Lake street.

FOR SALE—One hundred and fifty lots on Halsted, [illegible]

FOR SALE—The most desirable residence property in the city, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Or Rent—The two first class three story and basement marble front houses [illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—A choice unfurnished room, with board, for a gentleman and wife. [illegible]

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife with one or two children, or a few young gentlemen [illegible]

BOARDING—Hyde Park—The Seminary Building at Hyde Park will be open for boarders after May 1st. [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and lodging, at reasonable rates, [illegible]

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, [illegible]

BOARDING—The most sumptuous accommodations [illegible]

BOARDING—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and rooms at 150 Washington st., near the Court House.

BOARDING—A furnished front room, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING—In a private family. [illegible]

BOARDING—Good board, by the day or week, [illegible]

BOARDING—Grant House, 46 North Dearborn street. [illegible]

BOARDING—Waverly House, [illegible]

Taken Up

TAKEN UP.—A large White Sow. [illegible]

Personal.

PERSONAL—Will the parties [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—At Evanston—One of the best [illegible]

TO RENT—A nicely furnished house [illegible]

TO RENT—Two houses, connected, [illegible]

TO RENT—To a small family without young children—[illegible]

TO RENT—House on North Clark street. [illegible]

TO RENT—A nice furnished room, without board, suitable for two [illegible]

TO RENT—A large room, [illegible]

TO RENT—A large pleasant front room, [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, the upper story of brick house [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished house, suitable for large family [illegible]

TO RENT—To a respectable physician, [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage, pleasantly situated, [illegible]

TO RENT—As a dwelling, or to be altered into a store, [illegible]

TO RENT—A Basement, large [illegible]

TO RENT—A Double Frame House, [illegible]

TO RENT—And Furniture for sale—[illegible]

TO RENT—Second floor of No. 71 Lake street. [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement 119 South Clark street, [illegible]

TO RENT—A Dwelling House. [illegible]

TO RENT—From May 1st, to a small family [illegible]

TO RENT—Piano—A first-class Chickering Piano [illegible]

TO RENT—New brick building, [illegible]

TO RENT—Three houses on the [illegible]

TO RENT—To a gentleman and [illegible]

TO RENT—A number of comfortable [illegible]

TO RENT—First-class business [illegible]

TO RENT—Room and bedroom, [illegible]

TO RENT—On a lease of [illegible]

TO RENT—Half of the store [illegible]

TO RENT—A cottage house [illegible]

TO RENT—On the West Side, [illegible]

TO RENT—On Wabash avenue, [illegible]

TO RENT—Store No. 56 North [illegible]

TO RENT—Three Houses [illegible]

TO RENT—The 3 story building [illegible]

TO RENT—May 1st—No. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two large rooms [illegible]

TO RENT—House No. 116 West [illegible]

TO RENT—To gentlemen—Two [illegible]

TO RENT—Two cottages on the West Side—[illegible]

TO RENT—A two-story dwelling, [illegible]

TO RENT—Cottage 115 Blue Island avenue, [illegible]

TO RENT—House on Indiana-st, [illegible]

TO RENT—Basement 119 South Clark, [illegible]

TO RENT—The double front salesroom, [illegible]

TO RENT—A house, with 2 acres of ground, at Lake View, [illegible]

TO RENT—House and Barn, 374 [illegible]

TO RENT—Two buildings on [illegible]

TO RENT—New and second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. [illegible]

TO RENT—The large Warehouse and Offices known as 54, 56, 58 and 60 South Water street, [illegible]

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—Private board. [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—From the 1st of May next, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or three rooms [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—By a [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—Two or [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A nicely furnished house [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A Cottage [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A suitable building [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A gentleman and wife (no children) [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A moderate sized house, [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—A good [illegible]

WANTED—To Rent—House [illegible]

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—All men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, [illegible]

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, agents, porters, drivers, [illegible]

WANTED—A man with five or ten thousand dollars [illegible]

WANTED—Gentlemen travellers and others [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately—At [illegible]

WANTED—A Salesman, to take charge of a dry goods store in a country town. [illegible]

WANTED—A young Man having about $300 in cash [illegible]

WANTED—150 good Railroad laborers [illegible]

WANTED—Carpenters—Three [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced assistant book-keeper. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Boy, who understands running a Hoe Press, [illegible]

WANTED—A steady, reliable young man, [illegible]

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced salesman in the cloak and shawl department [illegible]

WANTED—A Pattern Maker. Inquire at the NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING CO., [illegible]

WANTED—A Coachman. Good reference required. [illegible]

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A good German or Colored Girl, to do housework, [illegible]

WANTED—A neat Girl to do chamberwork in a small family and to mind children. [illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general house work [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework. A Protestant preferred. [illegible]

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—A good girl to do general housework [illegible]

WANTED—Two experienced hoop skirt makers; [illegible]

WANTED—A Servant Girl, to do general housework. [illegible]

WANTED—For a small family, [illegible]

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young German, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By a young man well acquainted with the dry goods business. [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—As porter, by a German who speaks English, [illegible]

WANTED—Situation—By an experienced Dressmaker. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation to do [illegible]

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—In a good-paying manufacturing business. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—The advertiser wishes to buy an interest in some business [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—To go into a well-established billiard Hall [illegible]

WANTED—A man with five or ten thousand dollars [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—With [illegible]

WANTED, Partner—In a Meat Market. [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a heavy [illegible]

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By an English gentleman, [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman and his wife desire board [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—For self and wife [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a well established Grocery Store. [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A large furnished room, with board, [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A young lady wishes to get boarding [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A gentleman and wife [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male or Female, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In each of the Northwestern States, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For GLOBE SEWING MACHINE, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Energetic [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$2,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$150 per month, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—In every county, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Scout [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—W [illegible]

WANTED—$1500 per year. [illegible]

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A furnished [illegible]

WANTED—A young lady [illegible]

WANTED—Steady [illegible]

WANTED—Patrons for [illegible]

WANTED—To Millers. [illegible]

WANTED—Washing and [illegible]

WANTED—Men and women [illegible]

WANTED—5,000 to [illegible]

WANTED—$25 [illegible]

WANTED—800 more [illegible]

Lost.

LOST—Monday evening [illegible]

LOST—$10 Reward. [illegible]

LOST—$25 Reward. [illegible]

LOST—A Fur Collar, [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday [illegible]

LOST—A Fur Collar, [illegible]

Chicago Tribu

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 186

The internal revenue receipts [illegible] amounted to six hundred thousand dollars.

The physicians of the Board of H[illegible] New York city, report the metropolis [illegible] cholera.

The Senate yesterday refused to con[illegible] appointment of Hon. L. D. Campbell, of [illegible] Minister to the Republic of Mexico.

On Tuesday at Rockford, in Ogle [illegible] two men were drowned while crossing the [illegible] an election. They were Ambrose Morton and [illegible] McCaig, both old settlers in that part of the [illegible]

The Senate resolution censuring Doo[illegible] for his recent course, and calling upon him [illegible] sign, passed the Wisconsin Assembly yes[illegible] by a vote of 51 to 23.

The bill changing the rates of fare on [illegible] New York Central Railroad, has passed the [illegible] sembly by a vote of 72 to 48, and now goes t[illegible] Senate, where it will, no doubt, pass.

The Government has sent two armed [illegible] sels to the fishing grounds to protect the inter[illegible] of the fishermen, who are in danger of annoya[illegible] from the Provincial authorities since the abroga[illegible] of the Reciprocity Treaty.

The Secretary of the Treasury has [illegible] an order that crude petroleum, naptha, benzine [illegible] benzole, should be classed among the explos[illegible] burning fluids, and that, consequently, after t[illegible] first day of May next no steam vessel shall [illegible] either of the above named [illegible]

The Fenian excite[illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW

[illegible]